

the Oddie bill, having to do with the Government furnishing stamped envelopes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

5465. Also, petition of eight citizens living in LaMoure County, N. Dak., against the enactment of House bill 78, or any other compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5466. Also, petition of nine citizens living in La Moure County, N. Dak., against the enactment of House bill 78, or any other compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5467. By Mr. HAUGEN: Petition of 30 members of Oelwein Women's Civic Club, Oelwein, Iowa, against the further postponement, amendment, or repeal of the national-origins provision of the restrictive immigration act of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

5468. Also, petition of 29 members of Elkader Women's Club, Elkader, Iowa, against the further postponement, amendment, or repeal of the national-origins provision of the restrictive immigration act of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

5469. By Mr. HAWLEY: Petition of residents of Millwood, Oreg., favoring passage of legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5470. Also, petition of residents of Bandon, Oreg., and Washington County, Oreg., opposing the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5471. By Mr. HOOPER: Petition of George W. Lindref and 46 other residents of Eaton Rapids, Mich., protesting against the enactment of compulsory Sunday observance legislation for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5472. By Mr. HUDSPETH: Petition of residents of El Paso, Tex., against the Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5473. By Mrs. KAHN: Petition of numerous citizens of California, protesting against the Brookhart motion picture bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5474. Also, petition of members of Federal Employees' Union, No. 1, San Francisco, Calif., urging action on House bills 25, 492, and 6518; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

5475. By Mr. JOHNSON, of Washington: Petition of Grays Harbor County, Wash., protesting against the Lankford Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5476. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of American Library Association, Chicago, Ill., urging favorable action on House bill 8304 and the reduction of postal rates on books; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

5477. By Mr. MILLER: Petition of citizens of Bremerton, Wash., protesting passage of House bill 78, District of Columbia Sunday closing bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5478. By Mr. O'BRIEN: Petition of citizens of Harrison and Taylor Counties, W. Va., opposing the Lankford bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5479. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of George Mead, recording secretary of machinists, National Lodge, No. 556, International Association of Machinists, Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the Dallinger amendment to the naval authorization bill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5480. Also, petition of Joseph N. Ward, secretary Electrical Union, Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the Dallinger amendment to the naval authorization bill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5481. Also, petition of the American Library Association, Chicago, Ill., favoring the passage of the Luce bill (H. R. 8304) and Copeland bill (S. 2040); also favoring the incorporation of the provisions of the two bills in the general postal rate bill (H. R. 9296), which is now under consideration; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

5482. Also, petition of John McMurray, secretary Metal Trades Council, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring Dallinger amendment to the naval authorization bill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5483. Also, petition of James C. Quinn, secretary Central Trades and Labor Council, New York City, favoring the Dallinger amendment to the naval authorization bill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5484. Also, petition of International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C., favoring the Dallinger amendment to the naval authorization bill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5485. By Mr. QUAYLE: Petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, favoring the passage of House bill 9195; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5486. Also, petition of R. H. Hooper & Co., New York City, with reference to legislation now pending in Congress which

would practically put all American cotton exchanges out of business; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5487. Also, position of the National Foreign Trade Council, favoring the passage of House bill 9195; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5488. By Mr. ROMJUE: Petition of Ervin Reese, R. E. Hoffman, et al., of Novinger, Mo., for passage of Civil War pension bill carrying the rates proposed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5489. By Mr. SINNOTT: Petition of a large number of citizens of Klamath County, Oreg., protesting against enactment of House bill 78, the Lankford bill, or any similar compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5490. By Mr. THATCHER: Petition of numerous citizens of Louisville, Ky., protesting against the enactment of compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5491. By Mr. THURSTON: Petition of 15 citizens of Sharpsburg, Iowa, and vicinity, protesting against the passage of House bill 78, or the compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, *March 17, 1928*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We are deeply grateful, our Father of mercies, for the witness and leaders of Thy holy truth, who have recovered the broken purposes of men and their faltering faith and led them forth into the promised land of a blessed assurance. They have lighted the higher ideals on the altars of their souls. They flung aside as unworthy of reckoning the trials of earth and brought release, convoy, and guidance homeward. We praise Thee for the chivalry of soul and boundless faith of Ireland's patron saint. His mission and message, his character and life have become the inspiration of countless numbers who are now walking in the pathway of the Master. Inspire our humble lives with the same immovable conviction, fortitude, and sacrifice, that we, too, may hold aloft the threefold torchlight of faith, hope, and love. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 10286. An act making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2007. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to pay officers and Filipinos formerly enlisted as members of the National Guard of Hawaii for field and armory training during years 1924 and 1925, and to validate payments for such training heretofore made;

S. 2021. An act extending and continuing to January 12, 1930, the provisions of "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to determine and confirm by patent in the nature of a deed of quitclaim the title to lots in the city of Pensacola, Fla.," approved January 12, 1925; and

S. 2800. An act authorizing E. K. Morse, his heirs and legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River at or near Burlington, N. J.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I have a resolution to present from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, in order that the order of business of the day may be known as early as possible, I now renew my request of yesterday, that upon the completion of the bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, which is privileged, and after the consideration of a little resolution from the Committee on Rules, the House as in Committee of the Whole

may proceed to the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar that are unobjected to, beginning at the star.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that when the special order has been completed and bills considered from the Committee on Ways and Means, and a resolution from the Committee on Rules, it shall be in order to take up bills on the Private Calendar that are unobjected to. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Up to what time?

Mr. TILSON. We can determine that at the time. We shall not work too late.

Mr. BLANTON. Does not the gentleman think he ought to give us a little time at the end of the week to catch up with our mail and our office business after we have done so much work as we have done this week?

Mr. TILSON. I should have been willing to adjourn over to-day if we had finished the Navy bill yesterday. However, there has been a great deal of pressure for the Private Calendar to be considered. Members who have bills on that calendar are anxious that the calendar be taken up.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We could have finished the naval construction bill last evening if the gentleman from Texas had not demanded the reading of the engrossed copy.

Mr. BLANTON. I demanded the reading of the engrossed copy so as to prevent the bill from passing last night, and thus give the administration a chance to move to reconsider the Dallinger amendment, which will cost us \$10,000,000 or more.

Mr. TILSON. The floor leader voted against the amendment, and so might not be permitted to make that motion.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman should find some Republican loyal enough to his administration who will move to reconsider.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

NO QUORUM—CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I renew my point of order that there is no quorum present, and I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER (after counting). One hundred and sixty Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 50]

Allen	Darrow	Igoe	Montague
Anthony	Deal	Jacobstein	Nelson, Mo.
Bacon	Dickstein	Jenkins	O'Connor, La.
Bankhead	Doughton	Johnson, Ind.	O'Connor, N. Y.
Begg	Douglas, Ariz.	Kelly	Prall
Bell	Doutrich	Kent	Quayle
Boies	Dowell	Kiess	Sabath
Bowles	Doyle	Kindred	Sirovich
Bulwinkle	Frear	King	Somers, N. Y.
Bushong	Furlow	Kunz	Spearing
Carew	Gallivan	Kurtz	Sproul, Kans.
Cartwright	Golder	Larsen	Steagall
Casey	Goldsborough	Lea	Strong, Pa.
Celler	Graham	Leatherwood	Strother
Combs	Green, Iowa	McSwain	Sullivan
Connally, Tex.	Greenwood	McSweeney	Taylor, Tenn.
Connolly, Pa.	Harrison	Magrady	Weller
Cox	Holaday	Mead	Welsh, Pa.
Cramton	Hull, Tenn.	Michaelson	Wood

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and fifty-seven Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

The bill (H. R. 11526) was read a third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BUTLER, Mr. VINSON of Georgia, Mr. LaGUARDIA, and Mr. BLANTON) there were—ayes 287, noes 58.

Mr. LaGUARDIA and Mr. BLANTON demanded the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Those in favor of ordering the yeas and nays will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Thirty-four Members have risen, not a sufficient number.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, there is a special order for to-day, and I now ask unanimous consent that immediately following the special order the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] be allowed to proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut that following the special order the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to couple with that a request for about four minutes to talk on the S-4, which sank just three months ago to-day, and to read a short poem.

Mr. TILSON. I shall not object, but I ask that my request be put to the House.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know on what subject the gentleman from Idaho intends to address the House?

Mr. TILSON. As I understand, it is in regard to the naval bill.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. The gentleman from Idaho is always instructive and knows his subject.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have coupled with that request that I be allowed five minutes after the gentleman from Idaho concludes.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I am making my request and I ask that it be submitted. Other gentlemen may make their requests.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that following the address of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. STRONG], under the special order of the House, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] may be permitted to proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. BLACK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, memorializing the Congress of the United States to investigate the Department of Agriculture, and to prevent the Department of Agriculture from making unwarranted statements that will affect the price of cotton. This resolution was passed by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing a resolution of the Senate of the State of Mississippi with reference to the agricultural situation. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, memorializing the Congress of the United States to investigate the Department of Agriculture:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, memorializing the Congress of the United States to investigate the Department of Agriculture and to prevent Department of Agriculture from making unwarranted statements that will affect the price of cotton

Whereas the Department of Agriculture of our Federal Government had gained the confidence of the farmers and the business men of the South; and

Whereas that confidence was justified so long as that department of the Federal Government restricted its activities to its duties delegated to it by Congress; and

Whereas during the fall of 1927 the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States exceeded his authority by predicting the trend of low prices in the near future for cotton and cotton products and by issuing a statement which appears to have been erroneous concerning cotton consumption that was ill advised and apparently from private or interested sources, all of which were nothing more than guesses; and

Whereas as a result of said statements or guesses of the Secretary of Agriculture as to the trend of prices and consumption of cotton the farmers throughout the South lost millions of dollars; and

Whereas the making of such statements or guesses is improper and is a vital question to the entire South: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Mississippi (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That it is the sense and the opinion of the Legislature of Mississippi, as the representatives of the people of this State, that the entire people of the State of Mississippi disapprove of said unwarranted activities of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture in making statements or guesses as aforesaid, and that we respectfully memorialize Congress to condemn such activities and to make an investigation of said department or to take such steps as may

appear necessary to prevent a recurrence of such activities on the part of the Department of Agriculture of the United States; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent immediately to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of Agriculture and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing resolution is a true and correct copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, passed by the senate on the 23d day of February, 1928, and by the house of representatives on the 9th day of March, 1928.

H. E. KING,
Secretary of the Senate.

THE PRESENCE OF SECRETARY WILBUR ON FLOOR OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, in order that no issue may be raised with my colleague from Oklahoma [Mr. McCLINTIC] I beg to say that I never made any statement to the Associated Press concerning Secretary Wilbur's appearance on the floor. What I did do was this: I went to the Secretary of the Navy and told him personally that while I was against his bill, and I had spoken against his bill, I had no objection to his coming here to the House to hear what I had to say or anybody else had to say. I made no statement to the Associated Press for the purpose of raising any issue with my colleague.

Mr. McCLINTIC. I made the statement to the Members of the House of Representatives that I was glad to see any Cabinet member come to the House, but I did not think he was using good judgment to come here for the purpose of helping to enact legislation. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma differ with me in that statement?

Mr. McKEOWN. I think this about it: I think if the Secretary comes here for the purpose of trying to force legislation through, it would be highly improper, but if he comes here for the purpose of getting information it would be all right. That is my proposition exactly. [Applause.]

STABILIZATION OF THE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY THROUGH THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The SPEAKER. Under special order of the House, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. STRONG] for 20 minutes.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and at the close thereof to have printed in the RECORD a statement by the Federation of British Industries with regard to the ability of the Federal Reserve Board to regulate the value of gold; and a statement by Prof. Bertil Ohlin, published in June, 1927, in regard to the control and development of the world price level by the Federal Reserve Board; and a statement by Professor Kemmerer, of Princeton University, who, with the approval of the Department of State and the Federal Reserve Board, has been assisting several foreign nations to establish a gold exchange standard.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to print therewith the three documents he has specifically mentioned. Is there objection?

Mr. WINGO. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman whether the gentleman discusses in his speech these different articles?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I mention them in my address and I want to have them printed at length, so the Members of the House may have the opportunity of reading the entire text of the articles from which I will quote. They are not very long.

Mr. WINGO. Of course, if the gentleman says it is necessary, for a proper understanding of what he has to say, they ought to go in, and I shall not object.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. That is the purpose.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, my purpose in addressing you at this time is to call to the attention of the Members of Congress and the country the importance of enacting legislation having for its purpose the stabilization of the purchasing power of our dollar, which I believe to be the most important legislation with which I have become associated during the nine years of my service in Congress as a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Unless the purchasing power of the dollar is stabilized no investment is safe; the borrower and the lender, the employer

and the employee, the business man, the professional man, the farmer, and the laboring man must all run the risk of the loss and ruin that come from the use of a circulating medium of fluctuating value.

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution we had as a medium of exchange, money or credit, authorized by the various States which brought such chaos that when the Constitution was written it directed Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

Congress only in part has carried out this mandate. It directed the coining of money and has provided that the unit of value shall be the dollar composed of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, but it has taken no steps to regulate the value of gold, so we have been left in the same position in regard to a regulation of the value of money as we would be with reference to regulating the length of a yard if, when declaring that 36 inches shall constitute a yard in measure, we had failed to define the length of an inch.

The value of our dollar as now based on 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, must be determined by its purchasing power; that is, by the amount it will purchase of those commodities that people generally must exchange for it.

Until the establishment of the Federal reserve system we had no means of stabilizing or regulating the purchasing power of our money or of gold upon which our money is based, but with the establishment of that system we made possible the regulation or stabilization of such purchasing power.

We gave to the Federal reserve system the right through what is called its "open market operations" to buy and sell Government securities. If they buy Government securities they add to the member bank reserves that much money, upon which the banks may increase the circulating medium ten times as much, and if they sell the same they decrease the circulating medium by ten times the reduced reserves of member banks.

They have the power to regulate the "rate of discount" that shall be charged by the Federal reserve banks to the member banks for money so advanced or loaned, which regulates largely the cost of money. They have the greater power through the influence exerted upon the policies and affairs of the member banks and of their customers by means of direct representations, publicity or otherwise, to control to a great extent the expansion or contraction of credits.

Thus, they have the power to regulate the volume of money in circulation, the cost of money, and the contraction and expansion of credits. I maintain that no greater powers were ever given by any government, save perhaps the power of life and death and of personal liberty. These great powers were in the original act given without direction as to the purpose for which they should be used except that it was provided that rates of discount "shall be fixed with a view to accommodating business and commerce," which if interpreted literally might mean that as long as eligible paper should be offered for rediscount, that unlimited funds might be advanced thereon, which would mean continued inflation and finally deflation and chaos. I believe that such great powers should be used for the stabilization of the purchasing power of our money.

These great powers have not always in the past been so used. In 1919, after the war, when we should have endeavored to establish stability, such course was not followed. Through expanding the volume of money, lowering rediscount rates, and permitting the extension of credits, the purchasing power of the dollar was allowed to decline, because the prices of what the dollar would purchase rose to the highest level in our history. Then an attempt was made to increase the purchasing power of the dollar by deflating the prices of the commodities it would buy and a deflation followed that caused a greater loss to the people of this country than the entire cost of the war. Dr. Wilford King, economist of the National Bureau of Economic Research, the recognized authority on the wealth of the Nation and national income, has said that this change in the purchasing power of the dollar, bringing inflation and deflation, amounted to a loss to the Nation of not less than \$40,000,000,000. We all know that thousands of bankers and business houses failed, labor was without employment, and a million farmers lost their farms.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, some of the Members are talking, and I ask for better order. The gentleman from Kansas is making a very fine speech upon one of the most important subjects that will come before this Congress; it goes into the very fundamentals of economics and is of great importance to all the people of this country, and I wish to hear what he has to say.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I do not charge that the great powers given the Federal reserve system were used intentionally to inflate or deflate the purchasing power of money or, what is the same thing, the prices of commodities in general that the

dollar would buy. I believe that those in control of the system did not at that time realize to what extent the great powers that had been placed in their hands could be used toward stabilization, but they have rapidly acquired such knowledge.

On January 18, 1926, I introduced H. R. 7895, directing that—
all the powers of the Federal reserve system shall be used for promoting stability in the price level—

meaning the price level of the average prices of commodities in general that the dollar would buy, and on February 20, 1926, I addressed the House, explaining the purposes of the bill, accompanied by a chart showing the depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar through the rise in prices which began in 1915 at a point set at 100, rose to the time of the armistice in November, 1918, to 208, then went on up until May, 1920, when it reached the peak of 251; then followed an increased purchasing power of the dollar, through a falling level of prices, to January, 1922, when it reached a low level of 141, then rose to 164 in March, 1923, fell to 147 in June, 1924, and then rose to 166 in March, 1925. I advised the House of the hearings that were soon to be held by the Committee on Banking and Currency on the measure and expressed the hope that the members of the House would not hesitate to present any objections to such legislation, as I had been for seven years a member of the Banking and Currency Committee trying to build up and strengthen our financial system, had faith in the Federal reserve system and would not want to do anything to weaken or impair it. At the hearings which began on March 24, 1926, I explained to the committee that the purpose of the bill was an effort to carry out the direction of the Constitution, wherein Congress was directed "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," meaning its purchasing power as determined by the amount it would purchase of those commodities that people generally must exchange for it. I expressly stated that I anticipated that an attempt would be made to prejudice the country to believe that the purpose of the bill was to fix prices, but that nothing of the kind was contemplated, and stated that I expected as a result of the hearings it would be desirable to change the phraseology of the bill to better carry out the purpose intended. The hearings continued through March, April, May, and until Congress adjourned in June, 1926, were reopened in February, 1927, and at their close I presented various revisions of the bill that had been suggested as a result of the hearings and the response to form letters that I had sent out to large groups of economists, financiers, bankers, and the members of the Federal reserve system, stating that it was my intention during the vacation of Congress to make a further study of the suggestions received and of the hearings and at the Seventieth Congress to introduce a completed bill; and to such purpose I asked the suggestions and cooperation of all those who should also study the legislation proposed.

In spite of this repeatedly expressed purpose of the bill and the intention to perfect it, its purpose has been variedly misrepresented by those who did not study its purpose or did not wish to do so, but the best financiers and economists of the Nation, within and without the Federal reserve system, were before the committee, with the result that the hearings, now bound in two volumes, are said to be the best textbook on the Federal reserve system yet published, and have been translated in three foreign languages.

Since the last session of Congress the cooperation I requested of those interested in and who have made a deep study of our financial system has met with a generous response, and I wish I was at liberty to give credit to those students of finance and economics who have given me so generously of the results of their years of study. I wish, however, particularly to make acknowledgment to the services that have been rendered to me by Dr. J. R. Commons, professor of economics in the University of Wisconsin, who has employed his six months' leave of absence to come to Washington and assist me in the study and preparation of the bill I introduced on the 6th of this month, being H. R. 11806, and to which I most earnestly invite the serious consideration of my colleagues in Congress and the great people whose interests they serve.

To those who may still continue to doubt that the powers of the Federal reserve system can be used to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar, to the end that inflation and deflation may be minimized, I first call attention to the fact that for the last three or four years the powers of the Federal reserve system have been used with fair success toward stabilization as set forth in the hearings referred to.

I also direct their attention and that of the Members of Congress and the country to a statement prepared and published by the Federation of British Industries in July, 1924, in which they maintained that at that time the purchasing power of the pound

must be either increased 10 per cent in order that the British price level might be forced down to the American price level or that the value of the purchasing power of the American dollar must be decreased by 10 per cent in order that the American price level should be raised to equal that of the British price level. They discussed the serious damage to the business of that country resulting from deflation, and pointed out that by whatever means the gold standard was to be regained, the stability of this standard must be in constant jeopardy unless some agreement was reached with the Federal Reserve Board for regulating the value of gold until such time as it again came into international use, and in conclusion, emphasized that the most pressing need of industry was for stability, which could not in their opinion be achieved by any one country acting alone, but only by a general return of the principal trading nations of the world to a common monetary standard.

To the fact that the Federal reserve system has not only been successful in stabilizing the purchasing power of our dollar at home, but has met the suggestion of Europe that it had the power to regulate the value of gold and is using its powers to bring stability to other nations, I refer to the address of the Right Hon. R. McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain and now chairman of the board of directors of the Midland Bank (Ltd.), of London, the largest privately owned bank in the world, made before the general meeting of the stockholders of that bank on January 24 last, and which with the consent of the House I caused to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 24, 1928, beginning on page 3565, in which he took the position that through the powers given the Federal reserve system America is able to control the price level and stabilize the purchasing power of her dollar, I quote:

The American price level is not affected by gold movements, but is controlled by the policy of the reserve banks in expanding or contracting credit. It follows, therefore, that it is not the value of gold in America which determines the value of the dollar, but the value of the dollar which determines the value of gold. The conclusion therefore is forced upon us that in a very real sense the world is on a dollar standard.

Let me also quote from Prof. Bertil Ohlin, one of the great economists of Europe, in an article on "The future of the world price level," copied from a Swedish journal and printed in the Index, of London, in June, 1927, in which he said:

The influx and efflux of gold in the United States has thus lost all influence upon the monetary purchasing power and the price level of that country. The question of granting credit is instead determined by what the Federal Reserve Board considers suitable from an economic point of view. This implies nothing less than a revolution in the monetary system not only of the United States, but of all countries with a gold standard. The control and the development of the world price level has passed entirely into the hands of the Federal Reserve Board and governors.

In the bill I have now introduced and upon which hearings will start before the Banking and Currency Committee on Monday next, I have sought to impose no direction to do the impossible or that will mislead anyone as to the extent of their powers. I have simply laid down the direction that—

the Federal reserve system shall use all the powers and authority now or hereafter possessed by it to maintain a stable gold standard, to promote the stability of commerce, industry, agriculture, and employment, and a more stable purchasing power of the dollar, so far as such purposes may be accomplished by monetary and credit policies.

It is then added—

relations and transactions with foreign banks shall not be inconsistent with the purposes expressed in this amendment.

I have no objection to the Federal reserve system making possible our increased trade relations with other countries by assisting them to return to the gold standard, but there are many kinds of gold standards, and I am asking for a stable gold standard, which is important to our proper trade relations and to the fact that we have become the creditor nation of the world. But I insist on the policy of "America first," to the end that the powers we have conferred upon the Federal reserve system shall be used toward the purpose of stabilizing our own dollar. This policy will turn out to the advantage of foreign countries as fast as they are able to return to the gold standard.

It is next provided in the bill that—

whenever any decision as to policies is made or whenever any action is taken by the Federal reserve system tending to affect the purposes of stabilization that such decision or action and the reason therefor shall thereafter be published by the governor of the Federal Reserve Board at such time and place and in such detail as may be deemed by him to be most effective in furthering such purposes and at least once each year in the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board to Congress.

This question of publicity has had much study by those in and out of the Federal reserve system who have cooperated with me in the preparation of the bill. Some want no publicity, while others want immediate and unrestricted publicity of every act of the Federal Reserve Board. Personally, I believe that those who are performing a public service for the people will be met with the best cooperation and secure the best results through publicity of the use of the powers given them by the people, but information as to the details concerning decisions and steps taken in the carrying on of a great monetary system might often be untimely and bring disastrous results. So, after a close study and comparison of the arguments presented by those taking different views of this question, I have decided that until we have proceeded further in working out and establishing settled problems and policies of the use of the great powers of the Federal reserve system, that the publication of decisions, acts, and reasons of changes in policies by the Federal reserve system shall be made by the governor of the Federal Reserve Board at such time, place, and in such detail as he may decide.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TILSON). The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURTNESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. BURTNESS. As I understand it, the general purpose of the gentleman is that of stabilizing the buying power of money?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Absolutely, as far as that can be done by monetary and credit means.

Mr. BURTNESS. And to maintain stable price levels?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes; as far as possible.

Mr. BURTNESS. And, if I understand the purpose of the gentleman correctly, he is approaching that question in so far as the actions of the Federal Reserve Board may affect the problem and trying to direct the Federal Reserve Board toward the obligation of keeping in mind the importance of maintaining a stable price level.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. BURTNESS. The gentleman's proposal now, however, does not intend to cover the entire field, but only in so far as it is affected by the activities of the Federal Reserve Board?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. That is all I hope to accomplish at this time.

Mr. BURTNESS. And I take it the gentleman is also interested in maintaining a stable price level by other means; for instance, the one proposed by the bill which I am sponsoring as well as the one proposed by the bill sponsored by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH] and others?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes; I am interested, but neither proposition is a part of my proposed bill.

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. There was some confusion and I do not know whether I correctly understood the gentleman. Did I understand the gentleman in response to the question of the gentleman from North Dakota to say that his bill embodied a provision to have a fluctuating quantity of gold in our gold dollar or this "monkey on a grapevine dollar"?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I hope you certainly did not. The gentleman from North Dakota was calling attention to the fact that these various bills sought to reach the purpose that I am seeking in bringing stability to the purchasing power of money. However, they are certainly seeking to procure that result by a different plan.

Mr. WINGO. With respect to the publicity proposition, does the gentleman's bill propose that the Federal Reserve Board or each Federal reserve bank shall call in the newspaper reporters each morning and tell them how they are running the business of the member banks?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. No; the bill expressly provides that the governor of the Federal reserve system shall publish what they do and the reason for doing it at such time and place as he may think best.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman is going to leave it to the governor or to the board?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Of course, I leave it to the governor, but he will naturally do as he does with respect to everything else, first consult with the board.

Mr. WINGO. I will ask the gentleman if it is not true and if it has not come within his observation that we have had three different theories in the board as to what they were doing

at one time. Has not this happened within the last three years?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Well, I do not want to pretend to say what the board has said or published.

Mr. WINGO. Was it not disclosed in the hearings upon the gentleman's bill in the last Congress that we had three different members of the board that thought they had done three different things and the board could not agree on what they had done or the reasons for it?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I will say in answer to my friend that I do not think the Federal Reserve Board in the past has always agreed as to what powers they had or the end to which those powers could be used. I think this has very often been true, but I am hoping and believing, as they proceed to study the great powers that have been given them by Congress, they will finally reach a time when they can agree on what ought to be done and how the stability of the purchasing power of our money can be accomplished by these great powers.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman is a lawyer, is he not?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes; and I claim to have made a living practicing law.

Mr. WINGO. I want to ask the gentleman this question: The presumption is, when you come to interpret your act or any other act, that Congress intended to do something, that it intended to make some change in existing law. Is not that the presumption?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes. In some cases.

Mr. WINGO. Now, there is a further presumption, whenever you authorize a board or an administration official to accomplish certain purposes, that that carries with it the implied power to do everything that is necessary or incidental to bringing about the accomplishment of that purpose; is not that true?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes. I think that is correct.

Mr. WINGO. If you authorize in the broad language of your bill the Federal Reserve Board to do what you seek to have done, do you not repeal many restrictions of existing law and say to the Federal Reserve Board, "We will make you the dictators of credit in this country; you may do anything under the sun you want to do, just so you think it is necessary to stabilize the price level." Is not that what you do?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. No; I do not. I do not give them, and do not seek to give them, a particle of power in addition to what they have. I only want them to use the great powers we have given them to the purpose of stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar, as far as the same may be accomplished by monetary and credit policies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I have lost so much time in answering questions I ask the House for five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WINGO. There is the very point involved here. The gentleman says he does not give them any additional power, but tells them to use the power they already have to bring about a certain result. Now, I appeal to the gentleman's legal knowledge and his information as to the rule of interpretation of courts, if you do not change that power, but yet direct them to use that power to bring about certain results, then you do give them implied authority to use all the power they have now to bring about that result, regardless of present limitations.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I want them to use all the powers they now have to continue to do one of the things that I think the Federal reserve system was created for—to bring about stability in business, stability in industry, labor, agriculture, and all things affected by changes in the purchasing power of money.

Mr. WINGO. If it becomes necessary in order to carry out this direction, if it becomes necessary to violate the present restrictions, would your bill give them that power?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. No, sir.

Mr. WINGO. What becomes of the rule of interpretation that where you direct an administrative officer to do a certain thing it carries with it the power to do it?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. It only directs them to use the powers they now have to promote the stability of the purchasing power of our money, as far as such purposes may be accomplished by monetary and credit policy.

Mr. WINGO. If they have the power and you do not remove the restrictions, what more do you do than to centralize the power in the Federal Reserve Board?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I do not increase or take away from them their powers. I simply direct that they shall use the powers they now have toward a policy of stabilization of the purchasing power of our money.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. STEVENSON. As I understand, you state that we have not fixed the value of the 25.8 grains of gold in the dollar. Is it not a fact that the intrinsic value of the 25.8 grains of gold is determined by the average cost of production?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes; but its real value as money is its purchasing power.

Mr. STEVENSON. It is a question of the value of credit and not the definition of credit that you want to deal with?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I want to stabilize the purchasing power of money, of which credit is a part, and I have cited to you the great economists who say that we have that power. [Applause.]

It is further provided in the bill I have introduced that in order that the utmost development of the use of the powers of the Federal reserve system toward stabilization of the purchasing power of our dollar may be maintained, and that every caution and safeguard may continue to protect our monetary policies as now controlled by the Federal reserve system, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal reserve banks are authorized and directed to make and to continue investigations and study for the guidance of the system's policies and to report to Congress from time to time, and at least annually, the methods pursued and the conclusions reached resulting from such investigations, with any legislation which will in their judgment best promote the purposes of the act. There are set up in detail various propositions toward which their investigations and study are to be directed. One of these propositions is the means of measurement of the purchasing power of the dollar. Various price indexes have been worked out as a means to this end, each of which have its adherents. Personally, I favor a wholesale commodity price level, and I believe the index number of prices prepared and published by the Department of Labor would best serve in the measurement of the purchasing power of our dollar. But because of the difference in opinion among eminent economists and financiers, both within and without the Federal reserve system, I thought best to name no price index in the proposed legislation that should be used as a measurement or standard of value of the purchasing power of the dollar, but have left that question as one to be studied and investigated as provided in the bill, as well as various other questions affecting the purchasing power of money and the ability of the Federal reserve system to control the same, including the influence exerted by changes in the supply and demand for gold, either actual or prospective, the existing and proposed means, both national and international, having for their aim the stabilization of agriculture, commerce, industry, employment, and the purchasing power of money.

In fact, while laying down as a basic policy that the great powers of the Federal reserve system shall be directed toward stabilization of the purchasing power of the dollar, the bill directs that study and investigation which will the greater develop the extent to which such powers can be used, keeping in mind always the policy that the interests of our own Nation shall be first in point of consideration, and it directs that the result of such investigation shall be reported to Congress, that the people may be advised of the degree of compliance with the purposes of the bill, to the end that the instability of the purchasing power of that which they exchange in daily intercourse with each other for those things which sustain life and give comfort and enjoyment shall not bring disaster through inflation or deflation. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, under the permission granted me to extend my remarks I submit the following statement by the Federation of British Industries, made in July, 1924, with regard to the ability of the Federal Reserve Board to regulate the value of gold; the statement of Prof. Bertil Ohlin, published in June, 1927, in regard to the control of the development of the world-price level by the Federal Reserve Board and governors; the statement of Professor Kemmerer, of Princeton University, who, with the approval of the Department of State and the Federal Reserve Board, has been assisting several foreign nations to establish a gold exchange standard:

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES,
July, 1924.

STATEMENT

The Federation of British Industries understand that the discount rate of the Bank of England is normally varied for reasons connected purely with the ordinary functions of the bank as the central

banking institution of this country, and the federation would regard any attempt to question the full discretion of the governors and court of the bank in the exercise of these functions as highly improper and undesirable.

It has, however, recently been proposed in prominent financial quarters that the bank should employ the bank rate, not to exercise a normal and legitimate control over the flow of money, but for the purpose of an arbitrary restriction of credit, in the hope that this action might lead to the rapid restoration of the pound sterling to parity with the American dollar.

The federation believe that proposals for such an extraneous employment of the bank rate are a reasonable subject for comment by the representatives of those whose interests may be seriously affected.

As the principal organization of British manufacturers, it has been their custom to lay the view of industry before His Majesty's ministers when action affecting industry is under contemplation, and His Majesty's successive governments have invariably been ready to receive their views.

In a similar manner, the federation feel bound when proposals gravely affecting the welfare of industry may possibly be under the consideration of the governor and court of the Bank of England to lay the views of manufacturers before them in order that they may be given due weight in conjunction with those of other interests.

They, therefore, have the honor to submit the following brief statement of views on the present position:

In the first place, the Federation of British Industries desire to state clearly that in their opinion, since Great Britain is the principal international clearing house both for money and goods, a general return to the gold standard by the principal industrial countries would be greatly to our benefit. It would not only insure stability to the more important exchanges but would go a long way toward restoring the pre-war mobility of international trade and a reasonable elasticity to the internal currency system of this country. In the present condition of the world, however, it does not appear likely that a general return to a gold standard and a free gold market can be anticipated in the immediate future. The question, therefore, must be approached on the assumption that this country will be the first to return to a gold standard and to abolish restrictions on the movement of gold. In this case a return of the pound sterling to parity with the dollar would be involved as a preliminary step.

Since the position of the exchange between two countries ultimately depends on the relative level of prices in the two countries, and since British prices are at the present moment about 10 per cent above American prices, a return to parity with the dollar would seem to imply either—

(1) That the British price level must be forced down to the American; i. e., that this country must increase the value of the pound by 10 per cent; or

(2) That the American price level must rise to the British; i. e., that the value of the dollar must be decreased by 10 per cent.

(3) THE RESULT OF AN ATTEMPT TO INCREASE ARBITRARILY THE VALUE OF THE POUND STERLING

It appears to the federation that any attempt to raise the real value of the pound sterling by 10 per cent by a process of arbitrary credit restriction would, in the present state of credit and in view of the present trend of trade and prices in this country, involve the most serious consequence to industry.

The immediate consequences of an increase in the value of a monetary unit, produced not by an increase in the efficiency of production but by a manipulation of credit, are well known and generally admitted. They include, among others—

1. Serious temporary dislocation of trade and an increase in unemployment due to the effect upon producers, traders, and buyers of the certainty that the general level of prices will fall.

2. Severe industrial friction and dislocation, brought about by the fact that in order that goods may be produced at the new lower level all the items entering into the cost of production, including wages and salaries, must be adjusted to this level.

3. Severe loss to all holders of existing stocks of commodities and to all who trade on borrowed money; i. e., virtually the whole trading and manufacturing community.

4. The strong probability of a severe check to export trade, since the improvement in the exchange value of sterling would be likely to precede and to move faster than the adjustment of internal prices.

(2) POSSIBILITY OF A RISE IN AMERICAN PRICES

Although, as in all matters dependent on conscious human action, it is impossible to make any certain prediction that America will be unable to prevent a rise in her general price level, it appears to the federation improbable that she will be able to do so indefinitely when account is taken of the extremely strong influence which her recent accumulations of gold must be exerting. The Federal Reserve Board has already admitted in a recent report that special steps had to be taken last year to prevent this happening, and as these measures involved, amongst others, the selling of the great bulk of the open-

market securities of the Federal reserve banks and the substitution of a substantial amount of gold certificates for ordinary bank notes, they can hardly be repeated on a large scale.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

There appear, therefore, to be two alternative methods whereby a return to the gold standard by this country might be secured. One to take immediate steps to force up the value of the pound sterling, the other to wait in the hope that forces already known to exist will bring down the value of the dollar. The first, since it would necessitate a degree of interference with the normal operations of trade and finance that would admittedly throw a serious strain upon industry, at least for a time, does not readily commend itself to manufacturers, whereas the second, which would involve no interference with monetary conditions beyond that to which industry has been accustomed in the past, has a much greater attraction.

The federation realize that while a waiting policy is to the more immediate interest of those engaged in industry, it may be urged that other needs make it inexpedient that we should wait indefinitely for an upward movement in the American price level. They would point out, however, that by whatever means a gold standard is regained the stability of this standard must be in constant jeopardy unless some agreement has been reached with the Federal Reserve Board for regulating the value of gold until such time as it again comes into general international use. In the interests of trade stability it is preferable that such an agreement should precede rather than follow any return to a gold standard by this country.

In conclusion, the federation desire to emphasize that the most pressing need of industry is for stability, and that this can not, in their opinion, be achieved either by an expansion or by a contraction of credit by any one country acting alone, but only by a general return of the principal trading countries of the world to a common monetary standard.

[Extract from "The future of the world price level," printed in Index, English ed., June, 1927, pp. 7-9]

By Prof. Bertil Ohlin

Of far greater importance to the monetary system than the change that may already have taken place in this respect is, however, the redistribution of the world's gold stocks. The United States have become the possessors of a quantity of gold—in fact, considerably more than half of the gold stocks in the world—by no means proportionate to what is required to cover their circulating medium. Simultaneously with this accumulation of gold a significant reform has taken place in America's monetary policy. In order to prevent this vast influx of gold from causing a corresponding expansion of credit, which would necessarily involve a violent inflation, the Federal Reserve Board has been compelled entirely to disregard the size of the gold reserves in determining the question of credit.

The influx and efflux of gold in the United States has thus lost all influence upon the monetary purchasing power and the price level in that country. The question of granting credit is instead determined by what the Federal Reserve Board considers suitable from an economic point of view.

This implies nothing less than a revolution in the monetary system not only of the United States but of all countries with a gold standard. The control of the development of the world price level has passed entirely into the hands of the Federal Reserve Board and governors.

Should that board deem it advisable to pursue a liberal credit policy, resulting in the raising of the American price level, the consequence would be that a portion of the superfluous gold would flow to other countries. There it would cause an expansion of credit and gradually a raising of the price level all along the line.

If, on the other hand, it is considered in the United States that a reduction in prices would be advisable, then other countries are compelled to follow suit. Otherwise their price level would eventually be too high, their balance of payment would become "adverse," and their gold would begin flowing into the vaults of the Federal reserve banks. This the European central banks can not, in view of their note cover, permit, but are forced to carry out a restrictive credit policy that rapidly reduces the price level in Europe as well.

Other countries are thus compelled to let their price level vary on about the same lines as the American. If the Federal Reserve Board resolves upon raising the value of gold, i. e., upon deflation, then its reserves increase, while, vice versa, a lowering of the gold value in the United States can be forced upon the whole world in connection with a reduction in the excessive gold reserves of the Federal reserve system.

The Federal reserve system has effected a "valorization" of gold comparable to the Brazilian coffee valorization. By releasing a portion of the surplus reserves it causes a drop in the gold value throughout the world, i. e., a rise in the world price level. By increasing the reserves it brings about an increase in the scarcity of gold and a fall in the world price level.

It should, however, be observed that the primary change is always a variation in the American price level. The resultant increase or

reduction in gold stocks is something secondary, something that is permitted to take place in order that the national monetary policy may not be disturbed by the movements of gold which under present circumstances are of no very great concern to the United States.

We find a recent example of this in the last two years' fall in prices, both in America and Europe. During this period the United States, after some exportation of gold in 1925, have been importing gold in quite considerable quantities. No greater mistake could be made than to regard this general deflation of prices as a result of a reawakened desire for gold on the part of America. What possible reason would the Federal Reserve Board have for increasing their already inconveniently large gold stocks? The real reason, on the contrary, is that the price level in the United States has been dropping—partly, no doubt owing to an insufficiently liberal credit policy, and partly owing to heavy crops and increased industrial productivity—and that other countries have reluctantly followed suit in this fall in prices, their central banks being forced by the threatening efflux of gold to adopt a restrictive credit policy.

The result of the present inquiry is, primarily, this: (1) The pre-war gold standard was in reality an example of "managed currency," in which the control acquired a semiautomatic character because the central banks were all actuated by practically similar traditional principles of credit policy, gold cover, etc., and because the public habits of payment underwent no violent changes; (2) the post-war gold standard is an entirely different kind of "managed currency" in which the control is exercised by the Federal Reserve Board and the boards of the leading Federal reserve banks on the basis of considerations which have nothing to do with either gold cover or gold movement, but are chiefly dictated by the possibilities of keeping production going at full pressure.

One can hardly avoid a third conclusion—that no inquiries into the probable extent of the gold production and demand are of much use for determining the course of prices during the next 10 years. Variations in these factors are not likely to induce the Federal Reserve Board to abandon its present policy, but will only lead to either an increase or a reduction in the quantity of gold stagnating in the vaults. As regards the course of prices later on, it is possible that the Federal reserve system's reserves will not prove sufficient to cope with the forces emanating from fluctuations in the gold production and demand. To estimate the strength of these forces after 10 years or so is, however, at present only possible with such wide margins of uncertainty that the conclusions can hardly as yet evoke much interest.

The development of the world price level during the next decade is a question of American monetary policy. The decision regarding its stabilization lies in the hands of the leaders of that policy. It is a tremendous responsibility. A real deflation would render Europe's economic recovery, if anything, still more difficult. It may well be asked whether the Federal Reserve Board is not partly responsible for the tardy improvement of the past few years. This question—to what extent the fall in prices during 1926 and 1927 can be regarded as a deflation likely to result in economic depression—must, however, be made the subject of a separate analysis.

STATEMENT OF PROFESSOR KEMNERER, OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

For present-day conditions, the gold standard is probably the best monetary standard that has yet been devised; and I believe strongly that countries that have not yet returned to the gold standard should do so at the earliest possible moment. The gold standard is a long step forward from any kind of fiduciary money standard with which the world up to the present time has had any experience; and yet the gold standard itself is far from perfect and the world sooner or later must either learn how to stabilize the gold standard or devise some other monetary standard to take its place.

There is probably no defect in the world's economic organization to-day more serious than the fact that we use as our unit of value, not a thing with a fixed value but a fixed weight of gold with a widely varying value. In a little less than a half century here in the United States we have seen our yardstick of value, namely, the gold dollar, exhibit the following gyrations: From 1877 to 1896 it rose 23 per cent; from 1896 to 1920 it fell 70 per cent; from 1920 to September, 1927, it rose 56 per cent. If, figuratively speaking, we say that the yardstick of value was 36 inches long in 1879, when the United States returned to the gold standard, then it was 45 inches long in 1896, 13½ inches long in 1920, and is 21 inches long to-day.

Under present-day conditions, currency instability is a gigantic engine of wealth redistribution, an engine that works night and day, and works blindly. It seizes wealth here and gives it out there. It takes property from one class, without any rhyme or reason, and gives it to another class; and then, in a short time, it takes it from the second class and gives it to a third. At one time, through inflation, it despoils the creditor, the laborer, the endowed educational and benevolent institution, the widow and the orphan, and enriches the debtor, the business man, and the speculator; at another time, through deflation, it enriches the creditor, the endowed institution, and the laborer, and robs the active business man and the debtor, including all of those who

are trying to pay off mortgages on their homes and their farms. Whether inflating or deflating, this great engine of wealth redistribution is always pouring forth the poisonous gas of social and political discontent. Dr. Willford I. King recently estimated that in the United States alone, within a period of a few years, the unstable dollar thus blindly robbed some and enriched others to the amount of something like \$40,000,000,000—certainly a conservative estimate when one considers the volume of credit operations now taking place in this country.

JAMES M. BECK

Mr. VINCENT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I present a report from the Committee on Elections, No. 2, as to the right of JAMES M. BECK to a seat in this House. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BROWNING] has minority views that he wishes to file on the bill. I think he is not on the floor at the present moment.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. I was unable to hear what the gentleman was saying. Does the gentleman say that the gentleman from Tennessee desires to file minority views?

Mr. VINCENT of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. And the gentleman from Michigan intends to give the minority an opportunity to file those views? Mr. VINCENT of Michigan. Yes. I understand he is ready to file them immediately.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. And the gentleman from Michigan will consult the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. VINCENT of Michigan. Yes; I already have consulted him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution is referred to the calendar and ordered printed.

Mr. VINCENT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the afternoon the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BROWNING] may have the right to file minority views.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Make it until 12 o'clock midnight.

Mr. VINCENT of Michigan. I will accept that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BROWNING] may have until 12 o'clock midnight to file minority views. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

AMENDING PARAGRAPH 34, RULE 11

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution from the Committee on Rules.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 107

Resolved, That paragraph 34 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives be amended by inserting after the word "departments," in the second line, a comma and the words "independent establishments and special commissions."

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of this session in the revision of the rules the House made certain changes and set up certain committees and defined their rights and jurisdiction. We created the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, which took the place of several committees that existed in the previous Congress. In defining the jurisdiction of this committee we used the language of the jurisdiction of the several committees in the previous Congress. Later the chairman of this committee, Mr. WILLIAMSON, of South Dakota, called attention to the fact that his committee did not have jurisdiction over expenditures of the independent offices and commissions. Of course, it was intended at the time the committee was set up that it would have that jurisdiction, and the Committee on Rules have unanimously voted out this resolution. It simply amends and gives to that committee this additional jurisdiction over independent offices and commissions.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. Yes.

Mr. LANHAM. I notice that it says "jurisdiction of independent offices and special commissions."

Mr. SNELL. I am going to offer an amendment with reference to that. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "and" where it is used the second time, strike out the word "special," so that it will read "independent establishments and commissions."

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. SNELL: In line 4, after the word "and" where it appears the second time, strike out the word "special."

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. The gentleman was of opinion, as we all were, that the language carried before was sufficient to give this jurisdiction at the time.

Mr. SNELL. I think that is true. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the resolution and amendments to final passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

REMISSION OF DUTIES ON CERTAIN CATTLE

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Joint Resolution 217, providing for the remission of duties on certain cattle which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries, which I send to the desk and ask to have read. I ask unanimous consent that we consider the joint resolution in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This resolution is on the Union Calendar, and the gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 217

Resolved, etc., That, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the duties are hereby remitted on (1) cattle which strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country, or were driven across such boundary line for pasturage purposes only, and which were admitted to the United States under bond at any time between June 9, 1927, and the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, and (2) their offspring and increase so admitted during such period; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to cancel any such bond.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is of minor importance except to the owners of a certain number of cattle. The House is familiar with the law which authorizes cattle to be driven across the border into Mexico for the purpose of pasturage, to be returned in eight months. The disturbed conditions in Mexico, as reported by Secretary of the Treasury—and the Secretary approves this bill—prevented this regulation being strictly complied with. The cattle were admitted under bond. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends the adoption of the resolution, and as far as I know there is no objection to it. It is unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. MacGREGOR. Is the delegation from Texas agreed on this?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. They are.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the special order of the House, the Clerk will call the Private Calendar, beginning with the star number, No. 204.

ED. SNYDER, WILLIAM PADDOCK, ED. STRIKE, AND A. S. HEYDECK

The first business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2137) for the relief of Ed. Snyder, William Paddock, Ed. Strike, and A. S. Heydeck.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNELL). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, in order to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] what the circumstances were, so far as the gentleman knows, surrounding the death of McCarthy. Was he killed the same day the bond was given? What were the circumstances?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, on the day this McCarthy was to be delivered to the court he made threats that he never would be tried. He went off into the bush a mile or a mile and a half in the wastes of Alaska and put a bullet through his head. His corpse was not discovered until a year and a half afterwards.

Mr. HOOPER. And in the meantime the bond had been forfeited and the Government had taken the money?

Mr. UNDERHILL. In the meantime the money had been turned into the Treasury of the United States and it is only by special act that it can be recovered.

Mr. HOOPER. And, of course, the money was paid upon the theory that he was still living, because of his unexplained absence?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, what identity was there of the body?

Mr. UNDERHILL. They found certain portions of his clothing, which were identified, and his watch was identified, and also an automatic revolver which was known to belong to him.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. And his bondsmen were private individuals?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, to Ed. Snyder, \$300; to William Paddock, \$400; to Ed. Strike \$50; and to A. S. Heydeck, \$50, in the remission of a bond which was forfeited by the failure of John McCarthy, of Tenakee, Alaska, to appear before the district court at Juneau, Alaska, on October 6, 1922, the said John McCarthy being deceased on the date he was cited to appear.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the figures "\$300" and insert "\$285.92"; line 7, strike out "\$400" and insert "\$381.23," and, in the same line, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$47.65"; and, in line 8, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$47.65."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MARY NEAF

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3194) for the relief of Mary Neaf.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object in order to get some information and refresh my recollection. This Private Calendar is called up to-day rather unexpectedly. What effort was made to ascertain the identity of this Richard Neaf?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Every effort was made by the War Department. A statement was filed with the committee in the form of letters from the chiefs of police of various cities.

Mr. HOOPER. And the gentleman is satisfied that all due efforts were made?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Yes. He had run away from home without the consent of his parents, and he did not want them to know where he was.

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Mary Neaf, mother of Richard Neaf, who served under the name of John Ryan as a private in the One hundred and sixty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps, shall be considered as the duly designated beneficiary of the late Richard Neaf, alias John Ryan, under the act approved May 11, 1908, as amended by the act approved March 3, 1903.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

On line 8, strike out the figures "1903" and insert "1909 (35 Stat. L. 108, 735)."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

WILLIAM THURMAN ENOCH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4993) for the relief of William Thurman Enoch.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOOPER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker—and I do not intend to object—I want to refresh my recollection about the matter. Will the gentleman from Texas say that this was purely accidental, and that the injury to Enoch was incurred without any negligence or fault on his part?

Mr. HUDSPETH. He was not killed; he was wounded. He was a watchman or toll keeper at the bridge, and there was an immigration official in charge of a Mexican prisoner, so the record discloses, and it was about 6.45 o'clock in the evening, when the traffic was congested, so the record also discloses. The prisoner tried to escape and the immigration official fired at him and by accident shot the inspector. The report on this bill was prepared by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BECK], but the evidence shows that this man was wounded. The statement is here that shows clearly that he was wounded, due to no negligence on his part. He was there collecting the toll for the El Paso Electric Co. I know nothing of the facts personally. What information I have has been sent me, or from the department here.

Mr. HOOPER. Are not the damages here larger than are usually allowed except in cases of death?

Mr. HUDSPETH. I do not know. I have not been on the committee very long; but I believe the policy of the committee has been in the past to recommend \$5,000 for death claims.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The amount of damages is largely based on the average compensation. The average compensation was allowed in this instance, and the maximum settlement would amount to \$5,000, so the commission states.

Mr. HOOPER. The gentleman's committee has these claims under its jurisdiction, and the gentleman understands the subject very well. Does the gentleman not think that the amount ought to be reduced?

Mr. UNDERHILL. This is the report of the committee, and I could not divulge anything that occurred in the committee.

Mr. HOOPER. I do not want the gentleman to go into that.

Mr. UNDERHILL. He recovered sufficiently, so that he is still doing his regular work. But he had a permanent injury.

Mr. HUDSPETH. The report I have here as a part of the bill states his injury is 75 per cent.

Mr. HOOPER. I shall not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William Thurman Enoch, of El Paso, Tex., the sum of \$5,000, on account of permanent injury sustained by him through the negligence of Frederick W. Warner, an employee of the United States.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

On line 5, after the word "appropriated," insert "and in full settlement against the Government."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

HOLGER M. TRANDUM

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4125) for the relief of Holger M. Trandum.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Holger M. Trandum is hereby allowed three years from the date of the passage of this act within which to submit proof upon homestead entry 051441, Miles City series, embracing the north half section 24, township 9 north, range 58 east, principal meridian.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

On line 7, after the word "meridian," insert "Montana, which entry is hereby reinstated for the purposes of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ALFRED W. MATHEWS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6440) for the relief of Alfred W. Mathews, former ensign, United States Naval Reserve Force.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOOPER. Reserving the right to object, is the gentleman in charge of this bill here? I would like to ask him a question for information. I see in the notes that I have here it is stated that from the records of the Navy Department Mathews now is entitled to relief under the Veterans' Bureau, and the department is not in favor of the bill. I am not in favor of the bill, but in the absence of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. WHITE] I ask, Mr. Speaker, that the matter be passed over for the time being, until I can confer with the gentleman from Maine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill will be passed over without prejudice.

JOSEPH W. JONES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8443) for the relief of Joseph W. Jones.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, or of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Joseph W. Jones, who was a private in Company K, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 16th day of August, 1864: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, or bounty shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CLIFFORD J. TURNER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1997) for the relief of Clifford J. Turner.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will say that I do not intend to object to this bill, but I would like the gentleman from Minnesota to refresh our recollection about it and briefly state the reasons for this legislation.

Mr. SELVIG. Mr. Speaker, this bill is to validate the homestead entry of Clifford J. Turner. He was allowed to make an entry erroneously, according to the records of the land office, and upon the payment of the value of the timber on the land this bill will validate his entry. There is no objection by the Land Office.

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied with the gentleman's explanation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the homestead entry, Crookston No. 018072, now Cass Lake No. 013632, made by Clifford J. Turner on August 31, 1923, for the south half of the northeast quarter, northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 144 north, range 37 west, fifth principal meridian, on which patent erroneously issued

December 1, 1925, be, and the same is hereby, validated, upon payment by said entryman of the appraised price of the timber thereon as provided by the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L. 642), as amended by the act of June 27, 1902 (36 Stat. L. 400).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ENGLEHARD SPERSTAD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 332) validating homestead entry of Englehard Sperstad for certain public land in Alaska.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill involves a rather disputed question, and as I do not see present the Delegate from Alaska, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over for the day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

JOE D. DONISI

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 924) for the relief of Joe D. Donisi.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like in this instance to call upon the chairman of the Committee on Claims to explain briefly this proposed legislation. There are some questions about it which I might want to ask him as he makes his explanation.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, this matter is of such importance that the gentleman is justified in making inquiries in reference to the same. This is a radical and new departure from the policy of the committee and it is in direct conflict with the recommendations of the former Secretary of War. It is to pay a boy a certain sum for damages sustained by having his hand blown off by a dud which had been left on the grounds of the citizens' training camp in the State of Ohio.

We are beginning to have in the Committee on Claims a number of such cases. They do not all involve the explosion of a shell, but it may be the kick of a mule, being run over by a truck, or something of that sort.

The committee has taken this position, and I think it is a very sound and wise one: The Government invites the youth of the country to enter these citizens' training camps in order to fit them for future service in time of emergency, and the training they receive at these training camps undoubtedly makes them better citizens and they are better equipped for the battle of life.

In spite of all the safeguards with which the Government can surround them there are bound to be accidents in these large camps, with 2,000, 3,000, or 4,000 boys attending them, full of the hot blood of youth, skylarking in their leisure moments, and earnestly working in the working hours to perfect themselves along the line of military activities.

Now, if the Government invites these boys and the boys give up their vacations and play period, they are surely doing their share, and the Government ought to guarantee to the parents and to the boys that if by any accident whatever, whether it is the fault in part of the boy himself or whether it is the fault of some officer, or whether it is just simply an unavoidable accident, a boy is injured that he should not be compelled to go through life entirely handicapped, but that the Government should, so far as it is within its power, help him along by taking care of him as it would take care under similar circumstances of any employee of the Government. So the committee has come to the conclusion that it is only just, equitable, fair, and for the best interests of the country that we take this step in advance and establish this policy on the part of Congress until the Army is ready to write into the law the same provision which the Navy has written into the law placing their Naval Reserves under the provision of the Federal compensation act. We do not feel it is at all fair to discriminate between the two branches of service, and until the Army is ready to act and grant this equity the committee is going to stand back of its recommendations to Congress that they establish some medium of relief.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I did not catch any statement as to what is the basis of compensation.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The basis is the Federal Employees' Compensation Commission's table of rates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to Joe D. Donisi, who sustained injuries while on duty at Camp Knox, Ky.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 5, after the word "appropriated," insert "and in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GUNNISON-MAYFIELD LAND & GRAZING CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1856) for the relief of the Gunnison-Mayfield Land & Grazing Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in his discretion to accept title to the following-described lands, either in whole or in part, upon ascertainment that said lands are equal in value to the lands to be given in exchange therefor: The south half of sections 1 and 2, township 20 south, range 2 east of the Salt Lake guide meridian, and to issue to the Gunnison-Mayfield Land & Grazing Co., a corporation, in lieu thereof patents to the following-described areas or to such part thereof as is approximately equal in value to the lands conveyed: The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 22, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21 and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 19 south, range 2 east, and lot 4 and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 3, the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of section 4, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 5, the east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 8, township 20 south, range 2 east, Salt Lake guide meridian: *Provided*, That the lands conveyed to the Government shall thereupon become parts of the Manti National Forest and subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto: *Provided further*, That patents be issued only on the surface rights of any of said lands which are included in coal-land withdrawal.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM J. SPERRY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 118) authorizing the Secretary of War to award a duplicate Congressional Medal of Honor for the widow of Lieut. Col. William J. Sperry.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does not the gentleman think the resolution ought to be amended by striking out the whereas? I have no objection to it otherwise.

Mr. GIBSON. I have no objection to that if it accomplishes the same purpose.

Mr. HUDSON. If the gentleman is willing that the whereas clause be stricken from the bill, I am willing to let the bill pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas the widow of Lieut. Col. William J. Sperry lost her house and all personal belongings in the recent flood in Vermont: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a duplicate Congressional Medal of Honor to William J. Sperry, late lieutenant colonel, Sixth Vermont Infantry, Civil War, who was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor for most distinguished gallantry at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; and that the duplicate medal be presented to the widow of the above-mentioned officer.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to strike out the preamble.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HUDSON: Strike out the preamble.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FANNIE M. HOLLINGSWORTH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1795) for the relief of Fannie M. Hollingsworth.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to grant permission to Fannie M. Hollingsworth to divert, through a 1-inch pipe, for use for domestic purposes and fire protection on the property hereinafter described, water from a spring in a westerly direction from the said property approximately 450 yards, the said spring being the only one within such distance of the house on the said property, which is described as follows: Lot 4 of section 15 in township 33 north of range 18 west of the Montana principal meridian, in Flathead County, State of Montana, containing approximately 11 acres, according to the Government survey thereof, subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and subject further to the right of said Secretary to terminate any permit granted hereunder when, in his judgment, the particular water shall be needed by the Government in the administration and protection of Glacier National Park.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDWARD GIBBS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2174) for the relief of Edward Gibbs.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to say that this is one of a class of bills we are constantly getting, and, of course, getting from the Committee on Military Affairs, for the correction of the records of soldiers. It seems to have been the policy of the House of Representatives for some time past at least to permit this to be done in the case of Civil War veterans. While I do not intend to object to this bill, at the same time I think the House ought seriously to consider the policy of extending this sort of clemency to soldiers of a war so recent as this one. I have already had some occasion to speak about this matter in the House and probably will have to again, because these bills are constantly coming up on this calendar. I think, as far as possible, there should be protection thrown about bills of this kind. I do not know whether the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOMPSON] is present or not, but I am going to offer an amendment which I think will help to clarify the situation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Edward Gibbs, late of Company F, One hundred and sixty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, serial No. 93993, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on the 21st day of August, 1918: *Provided*, That no pay, allowances, or benefits shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to apologize to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOMPSON]. I did not see the gentleman when I looked around. I would like to ask the gentleman if he has any objection to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOOPER: On page 1, in line 11, after the word "held," strike out the word "as" and insert "to have"; strike out the words "prior to" and insert "because of."

Mr. HOOPER. That will make the bill read:

Provided, That no pay, allowances, or benefits shall be held to have accrued because of the passage of this act.

Mr. THOMPSON. I object to the amendment.

Mr. HOOPER. Then I object to the bill.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I am of the opinion that the gentleman from Ohio must have misunderstood the effect of the amendment. It only relates to back pension.

Mr. THOMPSON. I have no objection to that.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK A. GRAB

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1951) granting six months' pay to Frank A. Grab.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of current appropriations, Pay of the Navy, 1927, to Frank A. Grab, father of Alfred Newton Grab, deceased seaman, United States Navy, who was killed in line of duty on February 7, 1922, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate said Alfred Newton Grab was receiving at the date of his death.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM C. GRAY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5872) for the relief of William C. Gray.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Chief Machinist William C. Gray, United States Navy, a lieutenant on the active list of the Navy to date from August 3, 1920, and to take rank next after Lieut. James Madison Ober, United States Navy: *Provided*, That he shall be considered as having been appointed in the grade of Lieutenant in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 41, ch. 228, p. 835): *Provided further*, That the said Chief Machinist William C. Gray shall not be entitled to any increase in pay or emoluments prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JESSE W. BOISSEAU

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5930) for the relief of Jesse W. Boisseau.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jesse W. Boisseau the sum of \$177.58, being the amount due him for travel allowance and five days' salary as ensign, United States Navy.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 6, strike out the figures \$177.58 and insert \$164.81.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIDELITY & DEPOSIT CO. OF MARYLAND

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2488) for the relief of the Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HUDSON. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Claims a question. The report indicates that the right of the company to receive these certificates has not been established.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The Secretary of the Treasury acted on the amended bill. We have stricken out all on pages 1 and 2 and the Secretary's office has drawn the bill as amended on page 3. No evidence was presented to the committee that the

company was not entitled to collect, and the bill is in the form of all bills of that kind.

Mr. HUDSON. I call the gentleman's attention to the language of the report, that the right of the company to receive it was not established.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It says more than that. It says that Congress can ascertain the fact, and if they are entitled to it the department will not object to the bill. The department puts the burden on Congress. In other words, the approval of the bill is conditioned on the committee or Congress satisfying itself that the company is entitled to the proceeds of the bonds. There is no proof of ownership, and the report of the department can not be construed as an approval of the bill.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3032) for the relief of First National Bank of Mountain Home, Idaho.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HOOPER. Reserving the right to object, do I understand that if relief is afforded the bank it will not give full relief to them?

Mr. SMITH. No; because the land can not be sold for enough to cover the loan.

Mr. HOOPER. I have no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent under the homestead entry of Harold C. Chelene for the south half of the northwest quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 27, the southeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the south half of the northeast quarter of section 28; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 33, all in township 1, north of range 10 east, Boise meridian, Idaho, upon payment of the usual fees and commissions payable under existing laws.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MYRA MADRY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3844) for the relief of Myra Madry.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Myra Madry, of Florence, Ala., the sum of \$1,000 for injuries received, caused by the stamp window of the Federal building in the city of Florence, Ala., falling upon her finger through no fault or negligence of her own.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out lines 3, 4, and 5, and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$500, to compensate Myra Madry, of Florence, Ala., for injuries received and caused."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. Would it be in order, under the order of business to-day, to return to bills on the calendar prior to No. 204, where the star is?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thinks the unanimous consent was granted to start with the star number. The Chair would not consider such a request at this present time.

GEORGE HEITKAMP

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5399) for the relief of George Heitkamp.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 17 and 20 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in favor of George Heitkamp, a civilian employee of the War Department, who was injured at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on or about September 11, 1921, and his case is hereby authorized to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES C. FRITZEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6271) for the relief of James C. Fritzen.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of James C. Fritzen, postmaster at Neenah, Wis., in the sum of \$250.75, on account of loss of 25 coils of 2-cent postage stamps.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DR. JOHN MACK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6367) authorizing the redemption by the United States Treasury of 20 war savings stamps (series 1918) now held by Dr. John Mack, of Omaha, Nebr.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I desire to ask the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SEARS] a question. The note from the Treasury Department furnished us states that the possession of the certificate was for collateral purposes only, and that there was no intention to transfer, had transfer been possible under the law. What does the gentleman know about that?

Mr. SEARS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, Doctor Mack is as reputable a dentist as we have in the city of Omaha. This man, Nick Boten, had \$100 worth of stamps, which were registered, and he sold them for \$100 worth of dental work. He then disappeared and he can not be found. Doctor Mack would very gladly put up a bond to secure the Treasury Department.

Mr. HOOPER. Personally, I am not going to object to it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, while this is a small matter before the House, the gentleman from Nebraska says that this man will put up a bond. The bill does not require a bond.

Mr. SEARS of Nebraska. I think it does. I know the one last year did.

Mr. BLANTON. No; it does not.

Mr. SEARS of Nebraska. We will be very glad to accept an amendment to that effect.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. BLANTON: Page 2, line 3, after the word "value," insert the following: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall require of the claimant a good and sufficient bond to protect the Government from loss."

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman be willing to accept the usual phraseology to this effect?—

Provided further, That Doctor Mack shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in a penal sum double the amount of the principal.

Mr. BLANTON. I would rather leave this to the Secretary of the Treasury to require a good and sufficient bond.

Mr. UNDERHILL. This is the usual phraseology.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, it is done invariably.

Mr. HUDSON. If there is a usual form of language, would it not be better to use that?

Mr. BLANTON. I have used one form which has been used many times.

Mr. HUDSON. Has it been done by the Treasury Department?

Mr. BLANTON. It has been used with respect to all of the departments. In other words, this leaves it to the Secretary to frame the bond.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to redeem 20 war-savings stamps (series of 1918), office No. 25100, registration No. 2584, originally issued to Nick Boten, 414 North Fourteenth Street, Omaha, Nebr., and now owned and in the possession of Dr. John Mack, of Omaha, Nebr.; that the Secretary of the United States Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of funds of the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an adequate sum for the redemption of said war-savings stamps at their legal value.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I now offer my amendment.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN L. NIGHTINGALE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8810) for the relief of John L. Nightingale.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the gentleman a question. This bill involves \$34,934.90. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts believe that all the safeguards usually required with respect to the passage of bills of this kind appear in the record?

Mr. UNDERHILL. All the safeguards that could possibly surround the property of the Government were provided in this case.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman does not believe there could be any question of fraud?

Mr. UNDERHILL. No.

Mr. BLANTON. I shall not object, but this is a rather large bill to come up at this time.

Mr. HOOPER. This amount is simply charged against him on the books of the department.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes; it is charged against him on the books of the department, and if he lived as long as Methuselah it would never be before us. But it would still hang over him.

Mr. BLANTON. If he were not at fault—and no one is at fault, and the bond protects the Government—it ought to be charged off. But if some one under him is at fault and there is a bond, it should be charged to the bond. When you charge this \$34,934.90 off the books it is that much loss to the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. HUDSON. The people of the United States need protection, and there must be care exercised in the post offices.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; there are losses everywhere from carelessness, and complaints come from all parts of the country on account of losses from carelessness, indifference, and in many cases from fraud.

Mr. UNDERHILL. If somebody came up to him in his office where his safe was and put a revolver of .45 caliber up against his kidneys, what was he to do?

Mr. BLANTON. Sometimes there is connivance in these cases, and if a man wants to keep money in his safe and there is no adequate way of protecting the Government, the Government ought to put somebody else there, and then he will not be guilty of negligence.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I do not wish to argue with the gentleman from Texas, but the employees of the Government are men who are really ordinarily certified by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, I know; but my friend from Massachusetts knows that there are entirely too many losses occurring in the post offices, and the postmasters ought to be given to understand that the Government expects them to be more careful of the people's funds.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Will the gentleman back me up and help me to secure legislation that will make it a capital crime?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. But you can not get such a law passed here.

Mr. HUDSON. May I ask has this bill been recommended by the Budget?

Mr. BLANTON. No; this is one that has not been.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of John L. Nightingale, postmaster at Fort Collins, Colo., in the sum of \$34,934.90, the value of funds and stamps lost in the burglary of the post office at Fort Collins, Colo., July 24, 1927.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

FRANK E. SHULTS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9380) for the relief of Frank E. Shults.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, this is another bill under which the taxpayers of the United States are going to have to pay \$28,170.37 and mark it off its accounts as a loss to the Government.

Mr. SCHAFER. This is a very good bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; and the post office is located in Wisconsin, and the gentleman, who is from Wisconsin, wants the taxpayers of the country to pay the bill.

Mr. SCHAFER. This is not in my district, but it is a meritorious claim.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. It is from a very good, meritorious State, and the gentleman asks that this money be paid out of the people's funds. We should expect postmasters to watch out and give proper care to the Government funds in their custody.

Mr. SCHAFER. Do you think that a postmaster ought to sleep in the post office and guard the funds there with an armed guard?

Mr. BLANTON. No. Our Sergeant at Arms here, for instance, is not careless about the funds intrusted to him. It is because he surrounds himself with proper safeguards to protect the public funds.

Mr. SCHAFER. The report says this post office was surrounded with proper safeguards.

Mr. BLANTON. No. I am not impressed with all the testimony.

Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD. I wonder if the gentleman from Texas could help us out of this post-office problem in some practical way. These postmasters are placed under heavy bond, but they are not allowed to say a word about who they shall have under them.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. They ought to be placed under bond, and they ought to have some say as to whom they shall employ under them, and then if they get some unworthy clerk or employee they ought to be allowed to kick him out.

Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD. I know of a case of a robbery in a post office. The inspectors were not able to find out who did it, but the local police found out the facts.

Mr. BLANTON. I think the gentleman is doing good work in his attempt to frame legislation to remedy the situation.

Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD. I think this House ought to understand that our postmasters are put under a great and oppressive bond, and they have nothing to say as to their subordinates, and then these losses occur. There should be somebody guarding the funds in the post offices all day and all night.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the bill under consideration—

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is demanded. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Frank E. Shults, postmaster at Baraboo, Wis., in the sum of \$28,170.37 due to the United States on account of loss sustained in the burglary of the post office at Baraboo, Wis., on June 30, 1926.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ALFRED W. MATHEWS

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to H. R. 6440, a bill for the relief of Alfred W. Mathews, a former ensign, United States Naval Reserve Force, which was passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maine asks unanimous consent to return to H. R. 6440, No. 211 on the calendar, which was passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the calendar number?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Two hundred and eleven.

Mr. SCHAFER. I shall not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to appoint Alfred W. Mathews, formerly an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Force, an ensign in the Naval Reserve and place him upon the retired list of the Navy with the retired pay and allowances of that grade: *Provided*, That a duly constituted naval retiring board finds that the said Alfred W. Mathews incurred physical disability incident to the service in time of war: *Provided further*, That no back pay, allowances, or emoluments shall become due as a result of the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

A. F. GALLAGHER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10014) for the relief of A. F. Gallagher.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to A. F. Gallagher, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$190.40, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of stenographic services rendered in reporting certain hearings held in the Bureau of Internal Revenue on November 23, 1925, and January 15, 1926.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

KATE MATHEWS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3) for the relief of Kate Mathews.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there seems to be a good deal of mystery about this bill; that is, as to whether the lieutenant was really negligent or not.

Mr. UNDERHILL. There was no question on the part of the committee that the lieutenant was responsible for the accident which resulted in the injury of Miss Mathews.

Mr. HUDSON. This bill calls for a settlement of \$5,000. For what? For permanent injuries?

Mr. UNDERHILL. For partial permanent disability, based upon the table of rates of the compensation board. Every report that is made by the Committee on Claims carrying any amount is first referred to the compensation board.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUDSON. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. This claim was first for \$10,000, but upon investigation it was reduced to \$5,000.

Mr. HUDSON (interposing). On what table of rates was the first bill based?

Mr. UNDERHILL. None.

Mr. BLANTON. They understood they could not pass it by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] until they reduced the amount?

Mr. HUDSON. Was the amount reduced just as a matter of compromise?

Mr. BLANTON. As a matter of getting it passed, because they understood our chairman would not let it go through that way.

Mr. UNDERHILL. As a matter of policy on the part of the committee.

Mr. BLANTON. As a matter of good judgment.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Kate Mathews, of San Antonio, Tex., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 as compensation for injuries received and expenses incurred by reason of having been struck by a United States Army automobile in San Antonio, Tex., on the 30th day of September, 1920, the automobile being driven at the time she was struck by First Lieut. Roscoe S. O'Hara, Air Service, United States Army.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "appropriated," insert the words "and in full settlement against the Government."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "Army," insert: "Provided, That the United States be subrogated to the amount hereby appropriated to any claim said Kate Mathews has against said Roscoe S. O'Hara as a result of a judgment she may have obtained against said Roscoe S. O'Hara in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN F. AND MARY L. WHITE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1133) for the relief of John F. White and Mary L. White.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, the chairman of the Committee on Claims, if this is going to set a precedent whereby any injury received in any of our national parks through the carelessness of the driver of an automobile shall become a charge against the Government.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I do not think this establishes a precedent. If any precedent has been established, it was established long ago. The public parks are open to the public, and the public is invited to come there; and if the employees fail to safeguard the lives and property of those who enter the parks, it seems to me the Federal Government must be held responsible for such injuries as occur.

In this case there was a washout; it had occurred some time previously, and the park authorities said that at one time or other they did put up a notice; they also said that somebody outside of the park engaged in oil operations stole, hypotheated, or whatever you want to call it, some of the timber which had been used to guard this road. They paid no attention to it, and this automobile came along at night, drove into this 8-foot washout, and these people were very badly injured.

No precedent will be established by this case, because we have had a score of others of like nature which the committee and the House in turn have approved.

Mr. HUDSON. I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that there must have been considerable investigation of this case, as I see the bill is very short, but the report contains 24 pages. So I take it the committee did very thoroughly investigate this case.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Not only at this session but at two previous sessions.

Mr. HUDSON. I would like to ask just this further question: The chairman of the committee said the washout which was responsible for the accident had occurred several weeks preceding the accident.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I did not say for weeks, but for some time.

Mr. HUDSON. Were not the attendants in the park somewhat guilty of negligence in looking after these things?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Oh, yes; otherwise we would not have found damages.

Mr. HUDSON. Has the Government any recourse on account of their laxity?

Mr. UNDERHILL. They can kick them out if they want to do it.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman from Michigan yield?

Mr. HUDSON. Certainly.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman spoke of this requiring a 24-page report to justify a 10-line bill; our friend from Massachusetts was just squaring the matter with his conscience and he had to write a report of 24 pages on this 10-line bill to square it.

Mr. HUDSON. I think the conscience of the gentleman from Massachusetts is pretty healthy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain and determine the claims of John F. White and Mary L. White, of Riverton, Wyo., for compensation for alleged damages and injuries to the property and persons of said claimants and their children sustained in an automobile accident on August 7, 1918, in the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indian Reservation, Wyo., and to certify to Congress the amounts so determined, if any, as just claims.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

G. W. ROGERS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2365) for the relief of G. W. Rogers.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I want to put in the Record this statement. I find here a committee reporting out these claims because of carelessness or inefficiency of officers. The bills are being considered and passed, and yet another committee of this House refuses to report out bills when their failure to report them out works a great hardship upon such claimants who have claims because of inefficiency in other branches of the service. I can call to mind now one case where a young soldier had become distinguished in one branch of the service and at the close of the World War entered the Air Service. He was a distinguished flyer and was asked by the officers in charge to resign and enter a different part of the Air Service. During all these months of service there had been deducted from his pay the monthly deduction for his insurance. In resigning one day and starting his flying career under a new component of the service the next day, there was not any lapse of time nor his flying, and yet the flunky that registered his resignation and then entered his new enlistment forgot to transfer his war-risk insurance. In less than 30 days he fell and now lies buried—a life given for our Air Service—and yet his mother, aged and needy, to-day—at that time he had a mother and father named as beneficiaries—can not collect his war-risk insurance. I say there ought to be equity in the reports of the committees upon such claims.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, had such a case come before the Committee on Claims there is no doubt in my mind what the reaction and the report from the committee would have been. In every instance where an officer has been charged with a deficit in his accounts, when it has been shown that through lack of assistance, through the worry and the terrible effects of war, the man himself could not possibly have been other than honest, the Committee on Claims has invariably reported favorably in all such cases. The conditions then were not normal, they were abnormal to an extreme degree, and while I do not wish to appear as a critic, it does seem to me that some of the other officials of the Government could be a little more liberal in their interpretation of the law and not continually disallow these claims and oblige Congress to take its time in adjudicating them.

Mr. HUDSON. In other words, the gentleman from Massachusetts is in favor of justice even though it does cut some red tape?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I am not only in favor of justice, I am in favor of equity, and that goes further.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to G. W. Rogers, former captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, the sum of \$400, representing the amount of deduc-

tions, during the months of May, June, July, and August, 1919, from his pay as captain, Quartermaster Corps, toward the settlement of a shortage in his accounts as disbursing officer in France during the period from December 23, 1918, to April 26, 1919, such shortage having been subsequently credited in his accounts by certificate of settlement No. M-19682-W.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HENRY A. BELLOWES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 55) for the relief of Henry A. Bellows.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. NEWTON. Will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; I reserve it.

Mr. NEWTON. In this particular instance Colonel Bellows was appointed a member of the Radio Commission. He served faithfully and well for eight months. He was an expert. The radio bill passed February 23, a year ago, and on March 1, just about a week after the bill had become a law, the President submitted the names of the commission to the Senate. They did not confirm but one of the four members.

Mr. BLANTON. He is an Army man—Colonel Bellows?

Mr. NEWTON. No; he is a volunteer. That is a National Guard title, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. He is not a retired Army officer?

Mr. NEWTON. Oh, no; he was a National Guardsman.

Mr. BLANTON. What kept him from getting his salary by law?

Mr. NEWTON. I will say to the gentleman that section 1761 of the Revised Statutes provides that—

no money shall be paid from the Treasury as salary to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate until such appointee has been confirmed.

Mr. BLANTON. And the Senate did not confirm him?

Mr. NEWTON. They did not take any action one way or the other.

Mr. BLANTON. The Senate did not confirm him?

Mr. NEWTON. I have tried to answer the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. I say, they did not confirm him.

Mr. NEWTON. No; they took no action.

Mr. BLANTON. Then the President appointed Admiral Bulard on the Radio Commission?

Mr. NEWTON. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And it developed that he was drawing the salary of an admiral as retired pay and at the same time was on the pay roll of the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. NEWTON. But unfortunately, my friend, Colonel Bellows, had no admiral's salary or any other kind of salary. He came down here to serve at the request of the President and served without pay.

Mr. BLANTON. General Harbord, who is drawing a general's salary for life as a retired officer, is also drawing \$50,000 per year from the Radio Corporation of America. Surely the President can find some one else who is not drawing all of these salaries qualified to fill these positions.

Mr. NEWTON. This man was forced to resign his position in November. I know the gentleman from Texas wants to be fair.

Mr. BLANTON. Why did he not hold his position until the Senate acted?

Mr. NEWTON. He could not afford to.

Mr. BLANTON. He could have taken his chances and found out whether the Senate would back it up.

Mr. NEWTON. The Senate has passed this bill, so that apparently the Senate feels that he ought to have the pay.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, I shall not stand in the way of his getting his pay.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes, Henry A. Bellows shall be paid compensation at the rate of \$10,000 per annum for the period during which he served as a member of the Federal Radio Commission.

SEC. 2. The moneys made available for the fiscal year 1927 by the act of February 23, 1927, and those appropriated for the Federal Radio Commission by the first deficiency act, fiscal year 1928, shall be available for the payment of such compensation.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH ROSEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8957) to reimburse Joseph Rosen, formerly of the United States Navy, for losses sustained while carrying out his duties.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid to Joseph Rosen, formerly fireman, third class, United States Navy, from the current appropriation "Pay of the Navy," the sum of \$84.10, to reimburse him for the loss of his personal effects at Pelham Bay Park Training Station, New York, June 4, 1918, which loss occurred without fault or negligence on the part of said Rosen and while he was carrying out his duties under orders of his superior officers.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4963) for the relief of Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HUDSON. Reserving the right to object, would the gentleman from Virginia object to an amendment in line 8 of the bill, striking out the word "authorized" and make it "requested," or something of that sort, rather than authorization? It seems to me it ought to be "directed."

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I think the word "directed" alone is sufficient.

Mr. HUDSON. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the words "authorized and."

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va., be, and it is hereby, relieved from all responsibility and accountability for certain ordnance property, to the value of \$5,605.30, the property of the War Department, which was destroyed by fire while in the possession of the academy for training purposes, and the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to terminate all further accountability for said property.

Mr. HUDSON. In line 8, page 1, I move to strike out the words "authorized and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN HERVEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7268) for the relief of John Hervey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John Hervey, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 23d day of May, 1864: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, or allowance shall accrue by virtue of the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 5, strike out "Company A," and insert in lieu thereof "Company D."

Line 10, strike out the words "accrue by virtue of," and insert the words "be held to have accrued prior to."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES EBIN CAMPBELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1023) to correct the military record of Charles Ebin Campbell, alias Ebin Campbell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Charles Ebin Campbell, alias Ebin Campbell, who was a member of Company P, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and who was transferred while absent as a prisoner of war to Company D, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on August 24, 1864, the date on which said organization demobilized; that said Campbell, who later was a member of Company I, One hundred and second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on September 20, 1864; also that said Campbell, who still later was a member of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, shall be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on June 27, 1865, the date on which said organization demobilized.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ALONZO NORTHRUP

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2098) for the relief of Alonzo Northrup.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I call attention to the following in the report from the War Department:

Upon this presentation of the case the application for the desired relief was denied, and now stands denied, on the ground that the soldier did not complete his term of enlistment, and that it appears from his own statement that he was not prevented from completing it by reason of physical disability incurred in the line of duty, and because his case does not come within any of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L. 869), which is the only law in force governing the subject of removal of charges of desertion and the issue of discharge certificates to soldiers charged with desertion during the period of the Civil War.

Respectfully submitted.

LUTZ WAHL,

Major General, The Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
The Adjutant General's Office,
January 9, 1928.

I am not going to object to this bill. If the steering committee of the administration wants to let bills such as this go through, with adverse reports, then let them do it.

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. HOOPER. I think the gentleman and I are quite agreed upon the matter that all of these bills are to a certain degree objectionable, but this bill does not differ in policy from the other bills which it has been the custom of the House to let go through.

Mr. BLANTON. I wanted to let the country know what the administration is presenting here to-day.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. Is not this the fact? If these cases could be reached under the law as it stands they would not be brought here. These are cases where the law will not reach them and where mitigating circumstances are found by the committee. The committee believes that under all circumstances this soldier should be excused from the full penalty of the law.

Mr. BLANTON. And that is the reason why our annual appropriations are running up not to a billion or two billion dollars, but three or four billion dollars per annum.

Mr. TILSON. I understand that no relief is granted in matters of this kind unless the soldier has had honorable service, and I think that giving relief to a few of these old soldiers will not make a very heavy drain on the Treasury.

Mr. HUDSON. And there are extenuating circumstances attending each case.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and laws conferring rights and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers, their widows, and dependent relatives, Alonzo Northrup, who served in Company K, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said organization: *Provided*, That no back pay, pension, bounty, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MICHAEL ILITZ

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6908) for the relief of Michael Iltiz.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Michael Iltiz, sergeant, first class, United States Army, retired, be, and he is hereby, placed in the first grade.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GEORGE M. BROWDER AND F. N. BROWDER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3372) for the relief of George M. Browder and F. N. Browder.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice that this bill carries an appropriation of \$7,500. Is there anyone here who can give me some information about the bill?

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who introduced the bill, is in a very important meeting of the Committee on Military Affairs in respect to Muscle Shoals and unable to be present in the Chamber. He said that if there was any objection to this on the part of anyone, he wanted the bill to be passed over without prejudice. I ask that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bills are passed over without prejudice anyway.

JESSE LEE HOME

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 333) authorizing the sale of certain lands near Seward, Alaska, for use in connection with the Jesse Lee Home.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon payment therefor at the rate of \$1.25 per acre the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patent for the following-described lands to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for use in connection with the Jesse Lee Home, a home for orphan children: Approximately the west 21.86 chains of United States survey No. 242, Alaska: *Provided*, That the lands shall be identified on the ground by survey before patent issues, and that patent shall issue in accordance with such survey: *Provided further*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, or other minerals in the land and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EDWARD CAMP

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1531) for the relief of Edward Camp.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Edward Camp, alias Benja Camp, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States in Company C, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, as of the 2d day of August, 1865: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 4, strike out "Benja" and insert "Bennager"; line 6, strike out "C" and insert "I"; line 8, strike out "That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act" and insert "That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SALE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN FLORIDA

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4378) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of sale of certain public land in the State of Florida.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Yon] suggested an amendment which will provide a more speedy appraisal, and I propose to offer such an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to convey by patent to Alma Laird 127.11 acres, said land being part of lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, section 32, west half northwest quarter, and lot No. 1, section 33, and lot No. 1 in section 31, all being in township 2 south, range 17 west of the Tallahassee meridian, according to Government survey of 1847, upon payment by said Alma Laird to the United States of the sum of \$1.25.

With committee amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 2, strike out the words "the sum of \$1.25" and insert in lieu thereof the words "a reasonable appraised value within six months after said appraisal."

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Yon] is familiar with the bill and can explain its provisions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment prepared by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hooper].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOOPER: Line 3, after the words "said appraisal", insert the words "passage of this act."

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Yon] give us a brief explanation of why this bill should be passed?

Mr. YON. Mr. Speaker, the bill is a bill permitting the sale of lands in the State of Florida. In the year 1846 there were certain meandering lines where the coast line was supposed to be situated. The survey of 1924 showed that a different situation existed. This particular case is a case where one Alma Laird and others bought certain lands, and the lands were improved. A hotel was built upon the land. In the year 1924, in June, the meandering lines showed that the property which these people thought they owned was really in the hands of the Government; but, nevertheless, they improved it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YON. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. How does the gentleman stand as to the inheritance tax?

Mr. YON. I am against the 80 per cent inheritance tax of 1926.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

A. N. ROSS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8890) for the relief of A. N. Ross.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the record shows that this officer paid out without authority of law 17 different vouchers, aggregating this amount, \$1,936. He ought to have known the law and he ought to have known that he did not have the authority. The Comptroller General holds that he ought to have known the law and should not have paid out this sum.

Mr. UNDERHILL. He was transferred two years prior to this time on Government work, and during his transfer these vouchers were presented.

Mr. BLANTON. Does not the gentleman from Massachusetts think it is good policy to hold these Federal officers to account when they violate the law?

Mr. UNDERHILL. The gentleman from Massachusetts believes in the observance of the law, but there are occasions when, unwittingly and unknowingly, with no harm whatever to the Government or any individual, the letter of the law is ignored and the seemingly proper thing is done. In this instance the Government receives full value for the various sums. There is no question as to the right amount or as to the work having been performed. It is simply a matter of bookkeeping and technicalities, which the gentleman from Massachusetts has criticized, either justly or unjustly, at various times heretofore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the General Accounting Office of the Treasury Department is hereby authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of A. N. Ross, disbursing clerk of the Federal Trade Commission, located at Washington, D. C., the amount of \$1,936, representing an amount paid by him and which was disallowed by the General Accounting Office as having been paid in contravention of the act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 312, 318), or the rulings of the General Accounting Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

VANRENSLEAR VANDERCOOK, ALIAS WILLIAM SNYDER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1631) for the relief of Vanrenselear VanderCook, alias William Snyder.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Vanrenselear VanderCook, alias William Snyder, who was a private in Company A, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Civil War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on July 10, 1863.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

At the end of the bill insert "*Provided*, That no back pay, pension, bounty, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

RELIEF OF JOHN M. BROWN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7708) for the relief of John M. Brown.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, benefits, and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers John M. Brown, who was a private in Company C, Third Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment: *Provided*, That no pay, pension, bounty, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

On line 10, after the word "regiment," insert the words "on the 20th day of September, 1898."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JENNIE WYANT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4229) for the relief of Jennie Wyant and others.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Claims regarding this bill. It seems to carry large recompenses for hospital services. Is there anything which will grow out of this? Is there any claim for personal injury?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I know nothing about it, as it comes from the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Speaker, I did not know the chairman had left the Chamber. He asked me to give a little attention to these bills, and I hope the gentleman from Michigan will permit the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. O'BRIEN] to make a statement with reference to the bill.

Mr. HUDSON. Can any claim be made under this legislation for either the partial or permanent injury of this claimant?

Mr. O'BRIEN. None whatever. This covers all the claims.

Mr. HUDSON. This covers nothing but hospital bills.

Mr. O'BRIEN. It goes a little further than hospital bills, as the gentleman will notice.

Mr. BLANTON. I think the gentleman from Michigan is perfectly right in raising the question, and I think there ought to be an amendment to the bill providing that this sum shall be accepted in full settlement of all claims against the Government.

Mr. HUDSON. I felt that way about it.

Mr. O'BRIEN. I am perfectly willing that such an amendment should be adopted.

Mr. PEAVEY. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Wisconsin rise?

Mr. PEAVEY. As chairman of the subcommittee, I rise for the purpose of answering the question asked by the gentleman from Michigan. I will say to the gentleman that the subcommittee considered this claim very carefully, and it was understood by our subcommittee that the claim, when allowed in this amount, should be considered paid in full.

Mr. BLANTON. That ought to be stated in the bill, because some other Congress, after we are dead, might allow something else.

Mr. O'BRIEN. There is no question at all about that, and I am perfectly willing to accept such an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following parties the sums herein stated, which shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of said parties

against the United States as a result of a personal injury received by Jennie Wyant on account of a rocket which was discharged by soldiers in the military service of the United States who were engaged in giving an exhibition at the Lewis County fair in Lewis County, State of West Virginia, September 29, 1920:

(1) Jennie Wyant, of Weston, W. Va., the sum of \$546.

(2) General Hospital of Weston, Weston, W. Va., the sum of \$569.50.

(3) Frances V. Dodge, of Weston, W. Va., the sum of \$384.50.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, that language already appears in the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DISBURSING ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4258) to authorize credit in the disbursing accounts of certain officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. HOOPER. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. HOOPER. The chairman of the Committee on War Claims [Mr. STRONG] asked me in his absence, when bills were objected to, to ask unanimous consent that they be passed over without prejudice, if possible.

Mr. BLANTON. An objection has that effect.

ERNEST J. HISCOCK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4267) for the relief of Ernest J. Hiscock.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle and certify to Congress the claim of Ernest J. Hiscock, care of British Embassy, Washington, D. C., of \$32.24, or so much thereof as may be required to purchase exchange not to exceed the amount of 6 pounds, 12 shillings, 6 pence sterling, in full settlement of all claims of said Ernest J. Hiscock growing out of the loss by the War Department of blue prints and descriptive data of "Hiscock recoil operative 303 machine gun for observers' use."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CHARLES CAUDWELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4268) for the relief of Charles Caudwell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, we want an explanation about this bill. Is there anyone here who can explain it? The author of the bill is not here, so I object.

FRANK W. TUCKER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5225) for the relief of Frank W. Tucker.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the Treasury of the United States, from any money not otherwise appropriated, to Frank W. Tucker, the sum of \$95.36, being compensation for loss on May 31, 1902, of his personal effects, baggage, and clothing while en route from Manila to Bonduc, Philippine Islands, under military orders, as a corporal in Company K, Second Regiment United States Infantry.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF CANADIAN PROPERTIES BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4257) for the validation of the acquisition of Canadian properties by the War Department and for the relief of certain disbursing officers for payments made thereon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill embraces one sum to be paid of \$207,000; another one of \$14,000; another one of \$65,000; another one of \$14,000; and another one of \$13,960, and it ought not to pass without due consideration, and I object.

MAJESTIC HOTEL, LAKE CHARLES, LA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4068) for the relief of the Majestic Hotel, Lake Charles, La., and of Lieut. R. T. Cronau, United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow from the appropriation for general expenses of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year 1925, the sum of \$226.55, amount due the Majestic Hotel, Lake Charles, La., for lodging and subsistence of Lieut. R. T. Cronau and Staff Sergt. W. O. Womack, United States Army, during their assignment in September and October, 1924, to make aerial photographs of areas of rice fields in connection with crop estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture; and to allow from said appropriation to Lieut. R. T. Cronau reimbursement of amounts expended by him for subsistence and travel of himself and Staff Sergt. W. O. Womack in proceeding by air in connection with said assignment to and from Kelly Field, Tex., to Lake Charles, La.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM A. SCHOENFELD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8968) to allow credit in the accounts of William A. Schoenfeld.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed in the settlement of the accounts of William A. Schoenfeld, a special temporary disbursing agent of the Department of Agriculture, to allow the sum of \$80, now standing as a disallowance in the accounts of said William A. Schoenfeld, being the difference between \$110 each paid for two typewriting machines purchased in Vienna, Austria, and the limiting price for such machines, \$70 each, fixed by act of April 4, 1924 (43 Stat. 67).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

L. GORDON LEECH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9385) for the relief of the estate of L. Gordon Leech, bankrupt.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Grant F. Chase, trustee in bankruptcy of L. Gordon Leech, of Washington, D. C., the sum of \$6,002.95, with interest, for damages sustained in connection with the termination of the tidal bathing beach and other facilities in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 5, after the word "appropriated," insert "and in full settlement against the Government."

In line 8, strike out "\$6,002.95, with interest," and insert "\$5,931.32."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AUGUST WOLTERS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1598) to provide for the retirement of August Wolters as a first sergeant in the United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to place August Wolters, formerly sergeant, United States Army, on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of first sergeant, and pay him the retired pay and allowances of that grade from July 1, 1922.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES F. REILLY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3681) for the relief of Charles F. Reilly.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Charles F. Reilly, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and Army Service Detachment, West Point, N. Y., shall hereafter be held to have been honorably discharged from service in the military forces of the United States on December 18, 1902, and July 27, 1917, respectively, but no pension, bounty, pay, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN SHANNON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6377) for the relief of John Shannon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John Shannon, who was a member of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 18th day of February, 1874: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOUIS H. HARMON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1588) for the relief of Louis H. Harmon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Louis H. Harmon, Grand Rapids, Mich., the sum of \$500, representing the amount paid by him as surety on the estreated bond of Charles Corey, who failed to appear for trial in the Federal court of that city and who was subsequently returned to the custody of the United States marshal at Grand Rapids, Mich., through the efforts of Louis H. Harmon.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 5, after the word "appropriated," insert "and in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CARL C. BACK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1616) for the relief of Carl C. Back.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,522 to Carl C. Back, as the father and legal guardian of Gunther Carl Back, for expenses incurred on account of injuries to Gunther Carl Back as the result of being run down by an Army truck at Stratford, Conn., on April 1, 1918.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 5, after the word "appropriated," insert "and in full settlement against the Government"; and in line 6, strike out "Carl C. Back, as the father and legal guardian of"; and in line 8, strike out the words "to Gunther Carl Back" and insert the word "sustained."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

W. J. BRYSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5075) for the relief of W. J. Bryson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to W. J. Bryson the sum of \$500 to reimburse him for the amount paid on the bond of one John Searight, defendant in the case of the United States against John Searight, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa, the said John Searight having been subsequently returned to the custody of the United States marshal through the efforts and at the expense of said Bryson.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all of lines 4 and 5 and insert "authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$500, to reimburse W. J. Bryson."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH F. FRIEND

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6842) for the relief of Joseph F. Friend.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

GEORGE W. BURGESS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8809) for the relief of George W. Burgess.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this bill involves the sum of \$255,231.86, and it is a bill that ought not to pass here under unanimous consent in half a minute, and I therefore object.

ARTHUR C. LUEDER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8499) for the relief of Arthur C. Lueder.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this bill involves a large sum of money and ought not to pass under such circumstances, and I object.

Mr. SPROUL of Illinois. Will the gentleman reserve his objection? I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection. If there was ever a bill that was just, it is this. The post office in Chicago took in \$21,000 worth of war savings stamps that were forgeries. The Treasury of the United States took in

\$36,000 of the same forged stamps before they discovered that they were forgeries. This bill is absolutely fair and just.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, there is no one in the House for whom I have a higher regard than the gentleman from Illinois. He is my close personal friend, but this office in Chicago ought to have been big enough to detect the forgery without paying out this large amount of money.

Mr. SPROUL of Illinois. Is the Chicago post office bigger than the Treasury of the United States, which is supposed to look after forgeries and counterfeits, and yet they paid out \$36,000 before they discovered it was a forgery. It was only discovered that they were forgeries by experts. The gentleman would not hold the postmaster responsible for that.

Mr. BLANTON. It was not the postmaster; it was the subordinates that paid it out. He ought to have been more careful, and ought to have had men that were better skilled.

Mr. SPROUL of Illinois. If he had had men that were skilled enough to discover that, they would not be serving as clerks in a post office.

Mr. BLANTON. We have bank clerks and cashiers drawing \$200 a month who detect forgeries every day.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, I know the gentleman from Massachusetts is going to make it appear that it ought to be paid right off in cash.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I think the gentleman from Texas wants to be fair; I think his enthusiasm for his work is well grounded, but I do not think he or any Member of the House has any moral right—he may have a legal right under the rules—to hold up a bill unless he knows positively or has some reason to suspect that there is fraud or collusion with reference to the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. There is no fraud or collusion here; it is simply carelessness of a servant.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The bill is perfectly sound. If the gentleman from Texas had examined this thoroughly he would be advocating the passage of it rather than objecting to it. Banks and post offices all over the country were fooled by this counterfeit issue.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, if I am to be browbeat and intimidated in this way I am going to withdraw my objection. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to credit the account of Arthur C. Lueder, postmaster at Chicago, Ill., in the sum of \$20,474.92, and to certify such credit to the General Accounting Office, as follows: \$19,468.50, being an amount charged in the postal account due to the cashing of war savings stamps in the year 1924 which were found by the Treasury Department to be counterfeit and charged back to the postmaster's account; \$100, being an amount charged in the money-order account due to the cashing by the postmaster of money order in favor of J. H. Allred for which a duplicate order had been issued and paid; \$52.50, being an amount charged in the money-order account due to the cashing of a check of the Veterans' Bureau in favor of Nannie Thornton Worthy with money-order funds, which the General Accounting Office held was wrongfully issued and which the Treasury Department charged back to the postmaster's account; \$853.92, being an amount charged in the postal savings account due to the misappropriation of funds in such post office; for which amounts the postmaster was in no way responsible, and which occurred without fault or negligence on his part.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE SIMPSON AND R. C. DUNBAR

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10417) for the relief of George Simpson and R. C. Dunbar.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to George Simpson and R. C. Dunbar, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$449 for the cost of transcripts of evidence before the Quebec Bridge Commission and set of drawings in connection therewith, furnished in 1907 and 1908 to Leon S. Moisseff of the department of bridges, New York City, who was commissioned to obtain the data for use of the Department of Interior by R. L. Humphrey, an engineer then in the employ of the United States Geological Survey, investigating and testing structural materials.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLAUDE S. BETTS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4608) for the relief of Claude S. Betts.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Claude S. Betts, late ensign (pilot) Naval Air Service, be made an ensign on the retired list of the United States Navy: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MATTERS AFFECTING THE NAVAL SERVICE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10276) providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

Mr. VESTAL. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I have a good reason for wanting this bill to go over, and we are going to have another consent day soon. This is a special day. I object.

JOHN ANDERSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1182) for the relief of John Anderson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John Anderson, who was a member of Batteries D and E, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the — day of —: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 9, after the word "the," insert "13th"; and in line 10, at the beginning of the line, insert the words and figures "August, 1864."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

THOMAS CONLON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1183) for the relief of Thomas Conlon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Thomas Conlon, who was a member of Company L, First Regiment New York Light Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 6th day of January, 1863: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES M. PIERCE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2009) for the relief of James M. Pierce.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, James M. Pierce, who was a member of Troop B, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 28th day of May, 1866: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM C. BRAASCH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9118) for the relief of William C. Braasch.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to credit \$400 purchase money paid the United States for coal entry Bismarck No. 021776, on amount due the United States by William C. Braasch, for royalty on coal mined prior to award of lease for the same land, now embraced in his coal lease Bismarck No. 021851, and the amount credited shall be subject to the provisions of section 35 of the mineral leasing act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 450).

With the following committee amendment:

After the figures "021851" in line 8 strike out the comma and the words "and the amount credited shall be subject to the provisions of section 35 of the mineral leasing act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 450)."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CONSTANCE D. LATHROP

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6195) granting six months' pay to Constance D. Lathrop.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish the gentleman from Virginia would explain the bill.

Mr. DREWRY. Mr. Speaker, prior to 1917 the widow of any officer who died as the result of wounds or disease contracted in the service was entitled to six months' pay. The comptroller held, without anybody intending it, that the war risk insurance act nullified that provision of the law. Congress, however, reaffirmed it by passing an act in 1920. In between 1917 and 1920 this officer died at Rio de Janeiro. This is a bill to put the widow on the same status as every other widow has been up to the time of 1917 and since 1920.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will not be displeased, but I would like to have the bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. DREWRY. I wish the gentleman would withdraw his objection.

Mr. HUDSON. I am perfectly willing to withhold my objection, but I shall ask that it go over finally.

Mr. DREWRY. Numbers of these bills have gone by. This bill passed the Congress last session and went over to the Senate and was left there.

Mr. HUDSON. I shall have to ask the gentleman to let the bill go over.

Mr. DREWRY. Of course, I can do nothing else.

GARRETT M. MARTIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 936) for the relief of Garrett M. Martin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Garrett M. Martin shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States

in Company I, Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 5, after the word "discharged," insert "on October 10, 1864"; and in line 7 strike out the words "that no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act" and insert "that no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MICHAEL J. FRAHER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 940) for the relief of Michael J. Fraher.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Michael J. Fraher, who was a member of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 8, after the word "honorably," insert "on November 4, 1899."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

THOMAS CARROLL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 943) for the relief of Thomas Carroll.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Thomas Carroll shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States in Company M, Forty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 5, after the word "discharged" insert "on July 1, 1901"; and in line 7 strike out "that no pension shall accrue prior to passage of this act" and insert "that no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN G. DE CAMP

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3268) for the relief of John G. DeCamp.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the fact that this is one among about a dozen of its bills that we have passed to-day without a report from the War Department being given in the committee report. The committee ought to give the report of the War Department, and we ought to have the right to see what they say about it. I am not objecting to these bills, but hereafter if the Committee on Military Affairs does not incorporate a report from the War Department, I am going to object to every one of them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That John G. De Camp shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged on December 22,

1898, instead of on October 25, 1898, from Company E, First Ohio United States Volunteer Infantry.

With committee amendments, as follows:

Line 3, page 1, after the word "That," insert the words "in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, their widows, or dependent relatives"; and on line 9, after the word "Infantry," insert: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance, except that to which he is entitled under Private Act No. 168, approved June 17, 1926, shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

DOCK LEACH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4865) for the relief of Dock Leach.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Dock Leach shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States in Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Troops: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With committee amendments, as follows:

Line 5, after the word "discharged," insert the words "on September 21, 1865"; and on line 7, after the word "*Provided*," strike out the words "That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act" and insert in lieu thereof "That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

J. W. ZORNES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 979) for the relief of J. W. Zornes.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. What about Calendar No. 281?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is not on the calendar now.

Mr. HUDSON. That bill authorized Charles A. Lindbergh to accept a medal.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. We passed that the other day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to J. W. Zornes, the amount of \$680.25 on account of expenses incurred by him for feed of logging teams while claimant's crew was fighting fire on the Kaniksu National Forest during the months of July and August, 1926.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

Line 4, after the word "pay," insert "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ANTON ANDERSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2654) for the relief of Anton Anderson.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$170 to Anton Anderson, of Chinook, Wash., said sum being the amount of damage caused April 8, 1920, when the launch *Vigilant*, while operating in fortification-construction work under authority of the Chief of Engineers, United States War Department, collided with and partially demolished fish trap No. 152, then owned and operated by the said Anton Anderson.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

Line 5, page 1, after the word "appropriated," insert "and in full settlement against the Government."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

THOMAS HUGGINS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2657) for the relief of Thomas Huggins.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Thomas Huggins the sum of \$1,500 for damages sustained by him through use and operation of his premises by the Army for the maneuvers at American Lake, Wash., in 1906.

With committee amendments, as follows:

Line 4, after the word "pay," insert "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government"; and on line 7, strike out the figures "\$1,500" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$750."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

SMITH TABLET CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4303) for the relief of the Smith Tablet Co., of Holyoke, Mass.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$150 to the Smith Tablet Co., of Holyoke, Mass., as reimbursement for the cost of remaking an appraisal and

appraisal book necessitated by the loss of the original appraisal book by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, during the examination of the accounts of the said company for income-tax purposes.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 5, after the word "appropriated," insert "and in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MARY E. O'CONNOR

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6436) for the relief of Mary E. O'Connor.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$5,000 to Mary E. O'Connor, of Malden, Mass., on account of the death of her husband, Dennis O'Connor, who died of injuries sustained while employed at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,572.40."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HIGGINS LUMBER CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8031) for the relief of Higgins Lumber Co. (Inc.).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. This bill embraces \$15,293.90, and I want to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he thinks we ought to proceed here with bills of this importance with about 20 or 25 Members present to pass on them, passing one about every half minute? I think we ought to adjourn. I think we have done a good day's work and I think this is not the time and place, and it is not with the proper temper of the House, for these bills to be passed about one every half minute.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The gentleman from Texas has asked me a question in reference to this bill. This is necessary because the department has declared that it does not come under the provisions of the admiralty act. There was considerable damage done at this same time.

Mr. BLANTON. It ought to go to the Court of Claims or a court of admiralty and be passed upon.

Mr. UNDERHILL. All of these claims have been settled with the exception of this one.

Mr. BLANTON. They ought to be settled by a tribunal that can consider the rules of evidence and see that proper probative effect is given to the evidence.

Mr. UNDERHILL. This is an agreement on the part of two parties and saves all of that court's time and expense.

Mr. BLANTON. And probably is costing the taxpayers \$15,000 when they might not be due 1 cent.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I think if the claim had gone to the Court of Claims they would have gotten a larger sum than this.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I shall not object, but such bills ought not to be passed here this afternoon with no consideration whatever, and with but a very few Members on the floor.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Higgins Lumber Co. (Inc.), a corporation duly organized by law and having a usual place of business in Provincetown, Mass., the sum of \$15,293.90, in full compensation for damage done to property owned by the said corporation at Provincetown, Mass., by the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Morrill*, on November 16, 1926.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN A. FOX

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1325) for the relief of John A. Fox.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to John A. Fox, of Springville, Utah, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$786.28 in reimbursement of labor and expenditures made by him upon his stock-raising homestead entry No. 019731, Salt Lake City series, embracing the southwest quarter and east half of section 17 in township 8 south, range 5 east, Salt Lake meridian, Utah, the patent for which was annulled by decree of court for the reason that the land was at the date of entry and patent within a national forest and not subject to entry.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 6, on page 1, after the word "appropriated," insert "and in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM RODERICK DORSEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9112), for the relief of William Roderick Dorsey and other officers of the Foreign Service of the United States, who, while serving abroad, suffered by theft, robbery, fire, embezzlement, or bank failures losses of official funds.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAWLEY). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the General Accounting Office be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of William Roderick Dorsey as American consul, formerly at Catania, Italy, with the sum of \$316.75, such sum representing the unpaid balance of United States Government funds deposited by him in the Banca Italiana di Sconto, such bank having suspended payments of deposits on December 29, 1921, and having liquidated its claims; and also with the additional sum of \$869.10, such sum representing the amount stolen from the safe in the United States consulate at Catania, Italy, on the night of September 18, 1924; to credit the accounts of Hugh S. Gibson as American minister, formerly at Warsaw, Poland, with the sum of \$2,133.65, such sum representing the amount stolen from the strong boxes of the United States legation at Warsaw, Poland, on the night of December 13, 1921; to credit the accounts of Charles H. Heisler as American consul, formerly vice consul at Riga, Latvia, with the sum of \$3,532.28, such sum representing the amount of Government funds for which Mr. Heisler is personally responsible, stolen from the safe of the American consulate at Riga on the night of November 17, 1923; to credit the accounts of J. Klahr Huddle as American consul formerly at Hamburg, Germany, with the sum of \$120.62, such sum representing the amount stolen from the safe of the United States consulate general at Hamburg, Germany, on the night of November 12, 1921; to credit the accounts of John P. Hurley as American consul, formerly at Riga, Latvia, with the sum of \$3,497, such sum representing the amount stolen from the safes of the consulate at Riga, Latvia, on the night of November 17, 1923; to credit the accounts of Leo J. Kenna, an American consul, formerly of Warsaw, Poland, with the sum of \$3,109.60, such sum representing the amount of Government funds stolen from the safety box of the United States consulate general in Warsaw in December, 1922; to credit the accounts of Frithjof C. Sigmond as American vice consul at Stavanger, Norway, with the sum of \$819.87, of which the sum of \$572.12 represents the unpaid balance of United States Government funds deposited by him in the Stavanger Handels-og-Industribank, such bank having suspended payment of deposits on March 25, 1923, and having liquidated its claims, and \$247.75, of which represents the loss by exchange caused by the enforced delay in forwarding the sum of \$4,363.72, which was realized on the bank's liquidation of this depositor's claim; to credit the accounts of John K. Davis, as consul at Nanking, China, with the sum of \$46.12, such sum representing the amount of Government funds stolen from the locked steel cabinet during the looting of the consulate at Nanking by Chinese soldiery on March 24, 1927; to credit the accounts of David J. D. Myers as consul at Durango, Mexico, with the sum of \$89.25, such sum representing

the amount of Government funds lost when the building in which the consulate was housed was destroyed by fire on April 13, 1927.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Joseph C. Grew, formerly American minister at Copenhagen, Denmark, the sum of \$6,150.65, such sum representing the amount embezzled from Government funds in the United States legation at Copenhagen by the cashier of the legation between March 31 and July 1, 1921; to Francis B. Keene, formerly American consul general at Rome, Italy, the sum of \$95.21, such sum representing the amount of Government funds stolen from the safe cabinet in the American consulate general at Rome, Italy, on the night of April 28, 1921; to Norton F. Brand, as American consul at Fernie, British Columbia, the sum of \$1,397.25, such sum representing the unpaid balance of the United States Government funds deposited by him in the Home Bank of Canada, at Fernie, British Columbia, such bank having suspended payment of deposits on August 16, 1923; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum to carry out the purpose of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 4, line 15, after the figures "1923," insert a semicolon and add the following: "to Richard L. Sprague, as American consul at Gibraltar, the sum of \$423.15, being reimbursement for moneys actually expended by him in the settlement of a judgment of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar, dated April 17, 1926, in favor of Smith Imossi & Co., covering a claim of that company for the relief of American seamen from the steamer *Kanabec* at Gibraltar in 1920, and the sum of \$278.95, being reimbursement for moneys personally advanced by him for the relief of said seamen;"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LANDON RANDOLPH MASON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4605) authorizing the President to issue an appropriate commission and honorable discharge to Landon Randolph Mason.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a bill that provides relief for one service man, whereas there is a large number in the United States on exactly the same plane. There is a joint resolution pending before the Military Affairs Committee which would authorize the Secretary of War to do this for all persons similarly situated. It seems to me that if Congress is to adopt this as a policy we ought to do it for everyone instead of picking out some one man. Therefore I object.

WILLIAM PORTER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2527) for the relief of William Porter.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Porter, alias Asbury F. Spicer, who was a member of Company E, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Rifles, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 13th day of December, 1862: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

REZIN FRANKLIN NEVES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2529) for the relief of Rezin Franklin Neves.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I hate to call attention to this, because this is a bill of our new chairman of the Ways and Means Committee [Mr. HAWLEY], but this is what the War Department says about it:

While it is shown that after his desertion from Company D, Twelfth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, this soldier reenlisted in the Navy within

four months, it must be presumed from the showing of the records that he enlisted in the Navy for the purpose of obtaining bounty which he would not have received had he remained under his original enlistment, and upon this presentation of the case application for removal of the charge of desertion has heretofore been denied and must still stand denied.

LUTZ WAHL,
The Adjutant General.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman will notice on page 3 that the man himself states—

Mr. BLANTON. I am talking about what your Adjutant General of the United States Army says.

Mr. HAWLEY. He states it is presumed he did this.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not going to object to the gentleman's bill, but we are passing a lot of bad bills here this afternoon.

Mr. HAWLEY. The soldier himself says in answer to the supposition of The Adjutant General that he did not receive bounty.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Rezin Franklin Neves, who was a member of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 11th day of November, 1864: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARION FRANCIS WADE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2531) for the relief of Marion Francis Wade.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Marion Francis Wade, who was a member of Company G, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 8, after the word "States," insert "on June 18, 1864."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM MARTIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4864) for the relief of William Martin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Martin, who was a member of Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 8, after the word "States," insert "on December 21, 1862."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS PURDELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4954) for the relief of Thomas Purdell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Thomas Purdell, late of Company D, First and Second Battalions, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company on the 7th day of January, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, pension, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

M. ZINGARELL AND WIFE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 496) for the relief of M. Zingarell and wife, Mary Alice Zingarell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to M. Zingarell and his wife, Mary Alice Zingarell, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,140, to reimburse the said M. Zingarell and wife for the taking by the United States, in September, 1917, of three certain lots, namely, lots 9, 10, 11, in block 502-B on Furnace Hill, Sheffield, Ala., and the loss sustained thereby, said lots being included in the site required in the building of an experimental nitrate plant, and which said three lots were taken without adequate reimbursement to the owners thereof, said M. Zingarell and wife, Mary Alice Zingarell.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND FORMER OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4265) for the relief of certain officers and former officers of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this is a 15-page bill seeking to pay money or allow credits to quite a number of officers of the Army ranging in amount to each from \$10,000 down. Every one of them is a case that the Comptroller General, under the law, has turned down, and has held they were not entitled to such payments and credits under the law. This bill ought not to pass here this afternoon, and I object.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to—

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts, for three days, on account of important business.

Mr. LEA, for three days, on account of sickness.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND FORMER OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4266) for the relief of certain officers and former officers of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this bill is a similar one to the bill just reported, and under the same circumstances I object. And, Mr. Speaker, I believe the gentleman from Connecticut has promised us that if we worked this late he would move to adjourn. For the purpose of getting a new shift, Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas withhold that just a moment?

Mr. BLANTON. No; because the gentleman from Texas is going to be compelled to work until 12 o'clock to-night to get his mail signed.

Mr. LOWREY. We lack just one bill of finishing the bills from the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I insist upon my point of order.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, ordinarily I should not yield because the gentleman demands a quorum, but would move a call of the House. I think, however, that we have done fairly well to-day. We have passed more than four pages of bills this afternoon. Under all the circumstances, it being Saturday

afternoon and St. Patrick's Day, I think that we can well afford to stop. I therefore move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, March 19, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Monday, March 19, 1928, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10.30 a. m.)

Legislative appropriation bill.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

To prohibit the exportation of arms, munitions, or implements of war to belligerent nations (H. J. Res. 183).

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

(10.30 a. m.)

To amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act; to define certain policies toward which the powers of the Federal reserve system shall be directed; to further promote the maintenance of a stable gold standard; to promote the stability of commerce, industry, agriculture, and employment, and to assist in realizing a more stable purchasing power of the dollar (H. R. 11806).

COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE

(10.30 a. m.)

To amend the salary rates contained in the compensation schedules of the act of March 4, 1923, entitled "An act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services" (H. R. 6518).

COMMITTEE ON LABOR

(10.30 a. m.)

To require contractors and subcontractors engaged on public works of the United States to give certain preferences in the employment of labor (H. R. 11141).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

410. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, letters from the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting copy of the report of the National Sesquicentennial Exhibition Commission on the Government exhibits at the Sesquicentennial International Exposition held in Philadelphia, Pa., June 1 to November 30, 1926; also a supplemental balance sheet as of March 15, 1928, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Library.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: Committee on Elections No. 2. A report pursuant to H. Res. 9 on the right of Hon. JAMES M. BECK, first district of Pennsylvania, to his seat in the House of Representatives (Rept. No. 975). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FURLOW: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 1822. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to transfer or loan aeronautical equipment to museums and educational institutions; without amendment (Rept. No. 987). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 2950. An act to amend the second paragraph of section 67, national defense act, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 988). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SPEAKS: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 2537. An act to amend section 110, national defense act, so as to provide better administrative procedure in the disbursements for pay of National Guard officers and enlisted men; with amendment (Rept. No. 989). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SPEAKS: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 239. A bill to amend section 110 of the national defense act by repealing and striking therefrom certain provisions prescribing additional qualifications for National Guard State staff officers, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 990). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PORTER: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. J. Res. 230. A joint resolution to provide for the membership of the United

States in the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood; without amendment (Rept. No. 991). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. STEELE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3936. A bill for the relief of M. M. Edwards; with amendment (Rept. No. 969). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BULWINKLE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4396. A bill for the relief of Jesse R. Shivers; with amendment (Rept. No. 970). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HUDSPETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5322. A bill for the relief of John P. Stafford; with an amendment (Rept. No. 971). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 8474. A bill for the relief of Elmer J. Nead; without amendment (Rept. No. 972). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SEARS of Nebraska: Committee on Claims. H. R. 8888. A bill for the relief of Jose Francisco Rivas; with an amendment (Rept. No. 973). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: Committee on Claims. S. 2126. An act to provide for compensation for Ona Harrington for injuries received in an airplane accident; with amendment (Rept. No. 974). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 3954. A bill to reimburse Dr. Philip Suriani; without amendment (Rept. No. 976). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 4029. A bill for the relief of Maude A. Sanger; without amendment (Rept. No. 977). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 5341. A bill for the relief of the Staunton Brick Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 978). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PEAVEY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 5935. A bill for the relief of the McAteer Shipbuilding Co. (Inc.); without amendment (Rept. No. 979). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 7496. A bill for the relief of Kenneth A. Rotharmel; without amendment (Rept. No. 980). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PEAVEY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 7895. A bill for the relief of the Lagrange Grocery Co.; with an amendment (Rept. No. 981). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 7897. A bill to ratify the action of a local board of sales control in respect of contracts between the United States and the West Point Wholesale Grocery Co., of West Point, Ga.; with an amendment (Rept. No. 982). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 7898. A bill to ratify the action of a local board of sales control in respect of contracts between the United States and the Lagrange Grocery Co., of Lagrange, Ga.; without amendment (Rept. No. 983). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WHITEHEAD: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 10218. A bill authorizing the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and determine the claim of the city of Park Place, heretofore an independent municipality but now a part of the city of Houston, Tex.; without amendment (Rept. No. 984). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SINCLAIR: Committee on War Claims. S. 2644. An act to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the P. L. Andrews Corporation; with amendment (Rept. No. 985). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PEAVEY: Committee on War Claims. S. 2926. An act for the relief of the Old Dominion Land Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 986). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12145) for the relief of Victor Gray, second cook, United States Navy, and the same was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 12168) to authorize appropriation for construction at Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 12169) authorizing Dupo Bridge Co., a Missouri corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Carondelet, Mo.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12170) to change the name of Cove Creek dam site to Coal Creek dam site, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HICKEY: A bill (H. R. 12171) granting increase of pensions to certain soldiers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALL of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12172) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to collect and dispose of, and to regulate and control the collection and disposal of, all garbage and miscellaneous refuse in the District of Columbia; and authorizing the construction and equipment within the District of Columbia of an adequate plant for the disposal of garbage by the reduction method so as to recover by-products, and the construction and equipment of an adequate plant or plants of modern incinerator type for the disposal of miscellaneous refuse; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LaGUARDIA: A bill (H. R. 12173) to provide for the popular election of the Governor of Porto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RANKIN: A bill (H. R. 12174) for the erection of a public building at Amory, Monroe County, Miss.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ANDRESEN: A bill (H. R. 12175) to repeal the United States Grain Standards Act of chapter 313, United States Statutes at Large for 1916, approved August 11, 1916; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GASQUE: A bill (H. R. 12176) to prohibit intermarriage of certain races in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 12177) to amend and reenact subdivision (a) of section 209 of the transportation act, 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 12178) to repeal Revised Statutes 1683 and part of title 22, section 32, of the United States Code; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12179) to provide for the reimbursement of the Government of Great Britain on account of certain sums expended by the British chaplain in Moscow, the Rev. F. North, for the relief of American nationals in Russia in 1920; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 12180) to require the prompt rendition of accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. PERKINS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 243) to provide for the coinage of a medal commemorative of the achievements of Thomas A. Edison in illuminating the path of progress through the development and application of inventions that have revolutionized civilization in the last century; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 27) creating a special joint committee to investigate what further employment is desirable for Federal prisoners in the United States penitentiaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McMILLAN: Resolution (H. Res. 138) providing for the printing of 2,000 copies of the Soil Survey of Charleston County, S. C.; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. MICHENER: Resolution (H. Res. 140) for the consideration of H. R. 8927, to amend the act entitled "An act to promote export trade, and for other purposes, approved April 10, 1918"; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BURDICK: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, recommending to the Congress the passage of legislation relating to the retirement of officers who served in the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADKINS: A bill (H. R. 12181) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12182) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe Massey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GUYER: A bill (H. R. 12183) granting a pension to Frank C. Tyson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 12184) granting an increase of pension to Chalmer Rayburn Hiatt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 12185) granting a pension to James A. Montgomery; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12186) granting a pension to Frederick L. Pistor; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'BRIEN: A bill (H. R. 12187) granting an increase of pension to Hulda V. Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 12188) granting an increase of pension to Mornelva Wilkinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PORTER (by request): A bill (H. R. 12189) for the relief of Marie Rose Jean Baptiste, Marius Francois, and Regina Lexima, all natives of Haiti; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD: A bill (H. R. 12190) for the relief of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12191) for the relief of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 12192) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept a deed to certain land and issue patent therefor to the city of Buhl, Twin Falls County, Idaho; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 12193) granting a pension to Moses Dashnaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TARVER: A bill (H. R. 12194) granting a pension to John A. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THATCHER: A bill (H. R. 12195) granting a pension to Mary Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 12196) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Bell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 12197) granting an increase of pension to Emma P. Ripley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD: Resolution (H. Res. 139) to pay Norman E. Ives \$1,200 for extra and expert service to the Committee on Invalid Pensions; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5492. By Mr. ADKINS: Petition by the voters of Champaign, State of Illinois, indorsing the Civil War pension bill now before Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5493. By Mr. AYRES: Petition of citizens of Wellington, Wichita, and Benton, Kans., in behalf of legislation for Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5494. By Mr. BACHMANN: Petition of S. M. Musgrove, secretary Grafton Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Grafton, W. Va., and Dessie Gough, secretary Eastern Star, Grafton, W. Va., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 1752, introduced by Senator Oddie; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

5495. By Mr. BARBOUR: Petitions of residents of the seventh congressional district, California, protesting against the Lankford Sunday bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5496. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of Sidney Elliott, 200 West One hundred and ninth Street, New York City, and other citizens of New York, protesting against House bill 78, Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5497. By Mr. BOYLAN: Resolution passed by New York senate in connection with Federal prisons; to the Committee on Rules.

5498. By Mr. CARTER: Petition of D. Ray Rowe and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the pas-

sage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5499. Also, petition of C. H. Hawkins and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5500. Also, petition of William Connolly and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5501. Also, petition of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, of California, urging the passage of House bill 6518; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

5502. Also, petition of C. W. Cramer and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5503. Also, petition of Ralph M. Cutting and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5504. Also, petition of Rosalina Smith and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5505. Also, petition of A. J. Bradley and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5506. Also, petition of I. L. Rickey and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5507. Also, petition of Arthur G. Hynes and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5508. Also, petition of Anne T. McKenna and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5509. Also, petition of M. C. Rebideau and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5510. Also, petition of Bernard Clark and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5511. Also, petition of H. B. Corkin and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5512. Also, petition of Carrie Williams and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5513. Also, petition of J. E. Bussey and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5514. Also, petition of Mrs. G. D. Hepler and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5515. Also, petition of B. A. Pritchard and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5516. Also, petition of Fred L. Marks and many others, of Berkeley, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5517. Also, petition of Frank G. Hinds and many others, of Berkeley, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5518. Also, petition of Winfield S. Beams and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5519. Also, petition of G. M. Hall and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5520. Also, petition of C. P. Mader, of Oakland, Calif., and many others, protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5521. Also, petition of Ira Langlois and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5522. Also, petition of F. B. Whitby and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5523. Also, petition of A. W. Whalin and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5524. Also, petition of Flora Salisbury and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5525. Also, petition of Eda Lovestadt and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5526. Also, petition of George Pope and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5527. Also, petition of George C. Hartwell and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5528. Also, petition signed by N. P. Nelson and 45 others, of Hayward, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5529. Also, petition of Adolph Rogers, of Oakland, Calif., and many others, protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5530. Also, petition of G. C. Nicholson, of Berkeley, Calif., and many others, protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5531. Also, petition of F. Williams, of Berkeley, Calif., and many others, protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5532. Also, petition of George H. Miller and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5533. Also, petition of J. L. Sherman and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5534. Also, petition of Sam Burnstein and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5535. Also, petition of Ethel E. Skidmore and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5536. Also, petition of Leona Green and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5537. Also, petition of W. H. Nice and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5538. Also, petition of Flora Willeford and 55 others, of San Leandro, Calif., protesting against passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5539. Also, petition of William McIntosh and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5540. Also, petition of H. W. Ingram and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5541. Also, petition of Mrs. R. D. Bolter and many others, of Berkeley, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5542. Also, petition of R. Davidson and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5543. Also, petition of Adelaide W. Grove and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5544. Also, petition of B. M. Gregory and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5545. Also, petition of A. B. Gray, of Berkeley, Calif., and many others, protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5546. Also, petition of William Frazier and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5547. Also, petition of Mary Schmitt and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5548. Also, petition of Annie J. Green and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5549. Also, petition of Mrs. C. S. Casey and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5550. Also, petition of Elizabeth Shues and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5551. Also, petition of Frank Peacock and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5552. Also, petition of George Krieger and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5553. Also, petition of W. Morton and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5554. Also, petition of F. L. Newton and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5555. Also, petition of W. Coffin and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5556. Also, petition of R. M. Wilkins and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5557. Also, petition of Anna Gabegan and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5558. Also, petition of Edith L. Wood and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5559. Also, petition of E. J. McClellan and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5560. Also, petition of H. E. Briggs and many others, of Berkeley, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5561. Also, petition of J. E. Claypool and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5562. Also, petition of Anna Cook and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5563. Also, petition of R. Grimwood and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5564. Also, petition of Bernath Pearl and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5565. Also, petition of John F. Harrington and many others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5566. Also, petition of M. E. Wright and 950 others, of Alameda County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5567. Also, petition of Mrs. C. V. Johnson and many others, of Oakland, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5568. By Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: Petition of 75 residents of Kinzua, Warren County, Pa., protesting against the passage of House bill 78, or any other compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5569. By Mr. CRAWL: Petition of Palma Heights Improvement Association, Los Angeles County, Calif., for the passage of the Harris and Box bills in regard to Mexican immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

5570. By Mr. CURRY: Petition of citizens of the third California district, protesting against the enactment of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5571. By Mr. DEMPSEY: Petition of 108 citizens of Lewiston and Niagara Falls, N. Y., favoring the Welch salary bill (H. R. 6518); to the Committee on the Civil Service.

5572. By Mr. FENN: Petition of nine citizens of Hartford County, Conn., favoring increased pensions for Civil War soldiers and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5573. By Mr. FULBRIGHT: Petition asking legislation for the relief of Civil War survivors, by citizens of Parma, Mo.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5574. Also, petition against compulsory Sunday observance legislation, from citizens of Poplar Bluff, Mo.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5575. Also, petition against compulsory Sunday observance legislation, from citizens of Butler County, Mo.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5576. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Local No. 106, International Moulders' Union, Daniel S. Callahan, corresponding representative, 321 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., urging early and favorable consideration of House bill 7729; to the Committee on Labor.

5577. By Mr. HERSEY: Petitions of A. G. Averill and others and Homer M. Orr and others, all of Old Town, urging the passage of the National Tribune's Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5578. By Mr. HAWLEY: Petition of residents of Estacada, Oreg., for the passage of legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5579. Also, petition of residents of the first congressional district, Oregon, protesting the passage of the Sunday observance bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5580. By Mr. HICKEY: Petition of Minerva J. Haines and other citizens of Marshall County, Ind., urging passage of a bill increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5581. By Mr. IRWIN: Petition of Loretta Thomas et al., of Madison County, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation in behalf of veterans of the Civil War and widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5582. By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma: Petition of C. W. Trippy, L. A. Holmes, and six other citizens of Geary, Blaine County, Okla., asking the passage of legislation increasing pensions for veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5583. By Mr. KVALE: Petition of Immigration Inspectors' Association, urging enactment into law of Senate bill 2730; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

5584. Also, petition of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, Local Union No. 61, St. Paul, Minn., urging legislation covering wage rates under Federal construction; to the Committee on Labor.

5585. Also, petition of Washington Club, of Minneapolis, Minn., opposing enactment of legislation providing for proposed naval expansion; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5586. Also, petition of Edward J. Lee, chairman, and members of the Saturday Lunch Club, Minneapolis, Minn., protesting against the proposed naval construction program; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5587. Also, petition of J. C. Hanson, president, and 250 members of the Minneapolis, Minn., branch of the Railway Mail Association, urging immediate enactment of House bills 25, 88, 89, 9058, and 10375; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

5588. Also, petition of United States Civil Service Association, of St. Paul, Minn., by S. J. Quinn, secretary, urging prompt enactment of House bill 10644, proposing to adjust compensation of certain employees in the customs service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

5589. Also, petition of L. Rykken, secretary, on behalf of Local No. 1055, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Willmar, Minn., urging prompt enactment of House bill 7729, the so-called Cooper-Hawes bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5590. Also, petition of Edward J. Lee, chairman, and members of the Saturday Lunch Club, Minneapolis, Minn., deprecating the Executive policy in Latin America and urging immediate assumption by Congress of its constitutional power to declare war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5591. Also (by request), petition of Carl G. Hurtig, Buffalo Lake, Minn., protesting against enactment of legislation proposing to discontinue governmental printing of return cards on stamped envelopes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

5592. By Mr. LETTS: Petition of H. E. Trachsel and numerous other citizens, of Davenport and Bettendorf, Iowa, protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5593. By Mr. MAJOR of Missouri: Petition of citizens of Howard County, Mo., protesting against the passage of House bill 78 or any other national religious legislation which may be pending; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5594. By Mr. MEAD: Petition of residents of East Aurora, N. Y., favoring an increase in pension for widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5595. By Mr. MURPHY: Petition of C. L. Clowes, legislative agent, Jacobsburg, Belmont County, Ohio, stating that Victory Grange favored the passage of the export debenture plan for farm relief; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5596. Also, petition of Alice D. Robinson, secretary Tent No. 102, Daughters of Union Civil War Veterans, Bridgeport, Ohio, indorsing the passage of Senate bill 3180; to the Committee on Claims.

5597. Also, petition of Alice D. Robinson, secretary Tent No. 102, Daughters of Union Civil War Veterans, Bridgeport, Ohio, indorsing the passage of Senate bill 1939; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5598. Also, petition of Alice D. Robinson, secretary Tent No. 102, Daughters of Union Civil War Veterans, Bridgeport, Ohio, indorsing the passage of House bill 3, amending the immigration law; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

5599. Also, petition of J. J. Barclay, legislative agent, Salineville, Ohio, stating that Fox Township Grange, No. 2016, has passed a resolution favoring the passage of the export debenture plan for farm relief; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5600. By Mr. O'BRIEN: Petition of citizens of Harrison County, W. Va., urging the passage of the Civil War pension

bill, with rates as proposed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5601. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of the Lieut. F. McConnell Post, No. 229, Veterans of Foreign Wars, favoring the passage of House bills 500, 6535, 8228, 9138, 10435, and 10644, and House Joint Resolution 212; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

5602. Also, petition of the Illinois Joint Committee, to secure legislation to unite families separated by the restrictive immigration act; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

5603. Also, petition of the American Legion Auxiliary, Richmond Hill Post, No. 212, Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y., favoring an adequate naval defense; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5604. By Mr. RATHBONE: Petition by 120 residents of Harrisburg, Ill., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill granting relief to veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5605. Also, petition by residents of Chicago, Ill., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill granting relief to veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5606. By Mr. SWING: Petition of citizens of San Diego, Calif., urging support of the Civil War pension bill for the relief of veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

MONDAY, March 19, 1928

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, who hast made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the whole earth and didst send Thy blessed Son to preach peace to them that are far off and to them that are nigh, grant that all men everywhere may seek after Thee and find Thee and bring the nations into Thy fold. Give us thankful hearts, that we may bless Thee for the beauty and bounty of the world; for day and night, summer and winter, seed time and harvest, and for the varied gifts of loveliness which every season brings; for the comforts and gladness of life and for the love, sympathy, and good will of men. Increase in us the desire and power to help others and enable us to embrace every opportunity of serving our generation according to Thy will. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hattigan, one of its clerks, announced that pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 12 the Speaker had appointed Mr. BELL, Mr. TILSON, Mr. McFADDEN, Mr. RAMSEYER, Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky, Mr. FAUST, Mr. MONTAGUE, Mr. LEA, Mr. O'CONNOR of New York, and Mr. ARNOLD members on the part of the House of Representatives of the joint committee to represent the Congress at the unveiling of the Stone Mountain monument at Atlanta, Ga., on April 9, 1928.

The message also announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 496. An act for the relief of M. Zingarelli and wife, Mary Alice Zingarelli;

S. 1133. An act for the relief of John F. White and Mary L. White;

S. 1795. An act for the relief of Fannie M. Hollingsworth;

S. 1856. An act for the relief of the Gunnison-Mayfield Land & Grazing Co.;

S. 2365. An act for the relief of G. W. Rogers; and

S. J. Res. 55. Joint resolution for the relief of Henry A. Bellows.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4964) to authorize the city of Muskogee, Okla., to remove and retain title to the boilers from the Municipal Hospital Building recently conveyed by the city to the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 90, at Muskogee, Okla.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1325) for the relief of John A. Fox, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3) for the relief of Kate Mathews, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 333. An act authorizing the sale of certain lands near Seward, Alaska, for use in connection with the Jesse Lee Home;

H. R. 924. An act for the relief of Joe D. Donisi;

H. R. 936. An act for the relief of Garrett M. Martin;

H. R. 940. An act for the relief of Michael J. Fraher;

H. R. 943. An act for the relief of Thomas Carroll;

H. R. 979. An act for the relief of J. W. Zornes;

H. R. 1023. An act to correct the military record of Charles Ebin Campbell, alias Ebin Campbell;

H. R. 1182. An act for the relief of John Anderson;

H. R. 1183. An act for the relief of Thomas Conlon;

H. R. 1531. An act for the relief of Edward Camp;

H. R. 1588. An act for the relief of Louis H. Harmon;

H. R. 1598. An act to provide for the retirement of August Wolters as a first sergeant in the United States Army;

H. R. 1616. An act for the relief of Carl C. Back;

H. R. 1631. An act for the relief of Vanrensleav VanderCook, alias William Snyder;

H. R. 1951. An act granting six months' pay to Frank A. Grab;

H. R. 1997. An act for the relief of Clifford J. Turner;

H. R. 2009. An act for the relief of James M. Pierce;

H. R. 2098. An act for the relief of Alonzo Northrup;

H. R. 2137. An act for the relief of Ed. Snyder, William Pad-dock, Ed. Strike, and A. S. Heydeck;

H. R. 2174. An act for the relief of Edward Gibbs;

H. R. 2527. An act for the relief of William Porter;

H. R. 2529. An act for the relief of Rezin Franklin Neves;

H. R. 2531. An act for the relief of Marion Francis Wade;

H. R. 2654. An act for the relief of Anton Anderson;

H. R. 2657. An act for the relief of Thomas Huggins;

H. R. 3032. An act for the relief of First National Bank of Mountain Home, Idaho;

H. R. 3194. An act for the relief of Mary Neaf;

H. R. 3268. An act for the relief of John G. DeCamp;

H. R. 3681. An act for the relief of Charles F. Reilly;

H. R. 3844. An act for the relief of Myra Madry;

H. R. 4068. An act for the relief of the Majestic Hotel, Lake Charles, La., and of Lieut. R. T. Cronau, United States Army;

H. R. 4125. An act for the relief of Holger M. Trandum;

H. R. 4229. An act for the relief of Jennie Wyant and others;

H. R. 4267. An act for the relief of Ernest J. Hiscock;

H. R. 4303. An act for the relief of the Smith Tablet Co., of Holyoke, Mass.;

H. R. 4378. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose by sale of certain public land in the State of Florida;

H. R. 4608. An act for the relief of Claude S. Betts;

H. R. 4864. An act for the relief of William Martin;

H. R. 4865. An act for the relief of Dock Leach;

H. R. 4954. An act for the relief of Thomas Purdell;

H. R. 4963. An act for the relief of the Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va.;

H. R. 4993. An act for the relief of William Thurman Enoch;

H. R. 5075. An act for the relief of W. J. Bryson;

H. R. 5225. An act for the relief of Frank W. Tucker;

H. R. 5399. An act for the relief of George Heitkamp;

H. R. 5872. An act for the relief of William C. Gray;

H. R. 5930. An act for the relief of Jesse W. Boisseau;

H. R. 6271. An act for the relief of James C. Fritzen;

H. R. 6367. An act authorizing the redemption by the United States Treasury of 20 war-savings stamps (series of 1918) now held by Dr. John Mack, of Omaha, Nebr.;

H. R. 6377. An act for the relief of John Shannon;

H. R. 6436. An act for the relief of Mary E. O'Connor;

H. R. 6440. An act for the relief of Alfred W. Mathews, former ensign, United States Naval Reserve Force;

H. R. 6908. An act for the relief of Michael Hiltz;

H. R. 7268. An act for the relief of John Hervey;

H. R. 7708. An act for the relief of John M. Brown;

H. R. 8031. An act for the relief of Higgins Lumber Co. (Inc.);

H. R. 8443. An act for the relief of Joseph W. Jones;

H. R. 8499. An act for the relief of Arthur C. Lueder;